

MATRICULATION LATIN

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VIRGIL

AENEID, BOOK II., 1-505

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CARRUTHERS AND ROBERTSON

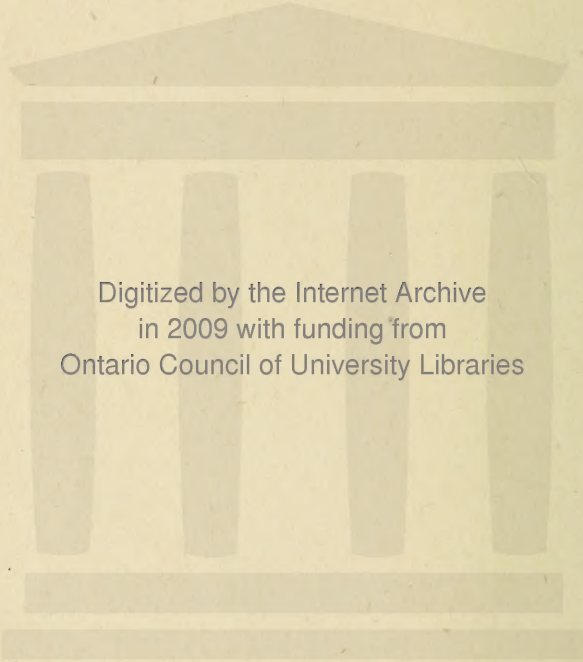


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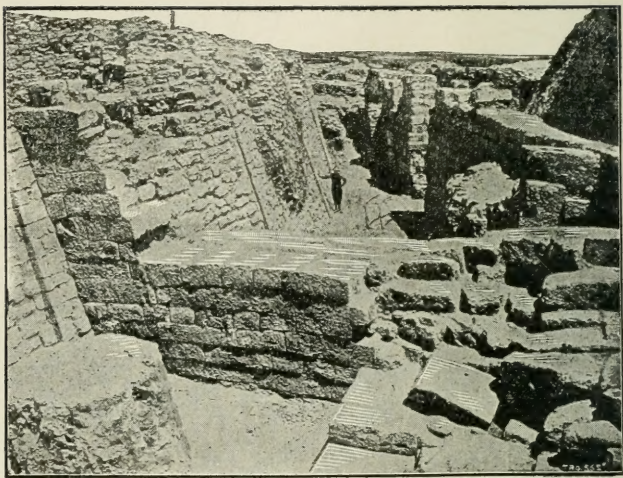






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**Ruins of Ancient Troy.**

“O lamentable fall of famous towne,  
Which raignd so many years victorious,  
And of all Asie bore the soveraine crowne,  
In one sad night consumd and throwen downe!  
What stony hart, that heares thy haplesse fate,  
Is not empierst with deep compassiowne,  
And makes ensample of man's wretched state,  
That flowers so fresh at morne, and fades at evening late!”  
SPENSER, *Faerie Queene*.

MATRICULATION LATIN

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VIRGIL

AENEID, BOOK II., 1-505

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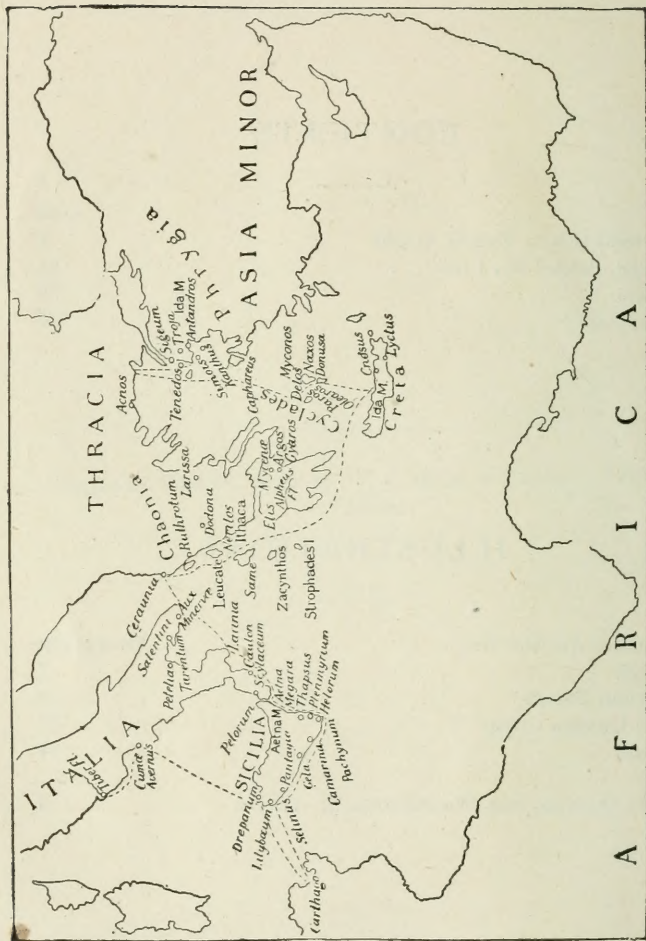
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MAP SHOWING THE WANDERINGS OF AENEAS.



Virgil.

## INTRODUCTION TO VIRGIL'S AENEID.

### I. THE STORY OF TROY.

IN those olden days of Greece, when history had not yet begun and when as yet the gods mingled freely with mankind, appearing often upon earth and sometimes even marrying some favored mortal, there was a great city called Troy in the extreme north-western corner of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Ida. This was inhabited by a people akin to the Phrygians of Asia Minor, under the rule of a family of kings descended from Teucer. It was in the reign of the seventh king, Priam, that ruin fell upon the kingdom of Troy. He lived with Hecuba, his wife, in great splendor, and his many sons and daughters were growing up around him, until at the time of the birth of one of them, afterwards known as Paris, his mother dreamed that it was a firebrand that was born, which should destroy the city. So the child was cast forth on the slopes of Mount Ida and was there found and

reared by a shepherd. When he grew up he was very beautiful, though rather effeminate, and was at last recognized and reinstated in his rights as the king's son.

But before this last event, a very notable thing had happened. At a certain wedding feast, at which most of the gods and goddesses were present, one who had not been invited, the goddess of Discord, avenged the slight by sending a golden apple inscribed "To the Fairest." Three goddesses claimed it, Juno, Minerva and Venus. The decision was referred to Paris, then a shepherd on Mount Ida. To win his verdict, Juno promised him power, Minerva wisdom, and Venus the fairest woman in Greece as his wife. Paris awarded the apple to Venus and not long after went to Greece. There he fell in love with the most beautiful woman of those days, Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. Her beauty had caused many princes to sue for her hand in marriage, and before a choice was made they had all sworn to avenge any wrong that might ever be done to her. So now when Paris induced her to flee with him to Troy, Menelaus had no difficulty in getting a large number of kings with their warriors to assist him in recovering Helen and punishing Paris.

Under the leadership of Agamemnon, brother of Menelaus and king of Mycenae, a fleet of nearly twelve hundred ships gathered at Aulis to set sail against Troy. Here they were long detained by calms or contrary winds sent by the goddess Artemis, whom king Agamemnon had once displeased. The oracles declared that only by sacrificing Iphigenia, the maiden daughter of the king, to Artemis, could the Greeks obtain favoring winds, and reluctantly at length Agamemnon sent for his daughter. Now at last the great host could set sail from Greece. The most famous among the Greeks, besides Agamemnon and Menelaus, were Achilles, the grandest warrior of the age, Ulysses who, while a great warrior, was specially noted for his shrewdness, and Diomedes and Ajax.



For nine long years the siege went on. Many cities in Asia sent forces to Troy to aid Priam, whose best warriors were his son Hector and Aeneas, the latter being the son of Venus and a Trojan prince, Anchises. The Greeks did not surround the city, but encamped on the shore near their ships, and many battles took place on the plain before Troy. In these nine years the Greeks succeeded in driving the Trojans within the walls and in gaining the surrounding towns.

In the tenth year a notable quarrel arose between Agamemnon and Achilles, and for a time, while Achilles held aloof from fighting, the Trojans had the better of it. Emboldened by success they fought their way to the Grecian fleet drawn up on the shore, and had well-nigh set the ships on fire when Patroclus, the bosom friend of Achilles, begged him, if he would not fight himself, at least to lend his armor and his warriors to repel the enemy. Achilles consented, and Patroclus, driving back the Trojans, saved the ships but was himself slain by Hector and stripped of Achilles' armor. Impelled by rage and grief, Achilles now returned to the battle to avenge the death of his friend. At his approach the Trojans, with the one exception of Hector, fled back to their walls; and him Achilles soon slew. Then tying Hector's body by the feet to his chariot he dragged him to the Grecian camp. It was not long, however, before Achilles himself was slain by Paris, and then, in obedience to the oracles, his son Pyrrhus (or Neoptolemus) was brought to the scene of war.

But when nothing seemed to bring them success, the Greeks tried stratagem, and pretended to sail away homewards, leaving a huge wooden horse as an offering to Minerva. This the Trojans drew, rejoicing, within their walls, but within it were concealed many of the bravest Greeks, who issued from the horse by night, seized the gates and, aided by the other Greeks, who had returned in the fleet, took the city and destroyed it.

In this war the gods took part, some, like Juno, Neptune, Pallas and Apollo, favoring the Greeks, others, like Venus and Mars, aiding Troy, though the latter were unable to prevail over the destiny decreed by fate for Priam and his city.

Aeneas escaped from the burning town and with some followers sailed away under the special protection of his mother, Venus, to found a new city. After many disappointments and wonderful adventures he landed in Italy, and from the settlement he planted there grew the great city of Rome, that in Virgil's day had become the mistress of the whole civilized world. The adventures and experiences of Aeneas form the subject of the poem called the *Aeneid*.

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## II.—LIFE OF VIRGIL.

Publius Vergilius\* Maro was born B.C. 70 at the little village of Andes near Mantua, in the great northern plain of Italy, watered by the river Padus, the modern Po. The people of this country were of Gallic descent and not close kinsmen of the Romans or southern Italians, and it was not till Virgil was twenty-one years of age that they were made full Roman citizens. Virgil's father lived on a small farm, but was able to give his son all the advantages of education to be obtained in those days, perhaps seeing early in his boy some signs of future greatness. Except that Virgil studied in Cremona and Milan and at sixteen was sent to Rome to the best teachers there, we know practically nothing of his youth. This period fell between the two great civil wars of Rome, and from what we know of Virgil's nature, the comparative peace of his boyhood and youth was more congenial to him than the civil wars that raged from his twenty-second to his fortieth year.

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\* There seems to be no doubt that the correct spelling is Vergilius, and scarcely less doubt that to the English reader the poet will always be Virgil.

When in B.C. 41 peace for a time did come, the victorious Octavian confiscated large tracts of land in Italy and distributed them among his soldiers. Virgil's farm (his father being now dead) was thus seized on, but Virgil had become favorably known to Asinius Pollio, the governor of the district, and at his suggestion Virgil went to Rome and appealed to Augustus. Restitution was made by order of Augustus, though Virgil did not regain his farm, and soon we find Virgil living at Rome under the patronage of the court, and on terms of intimacy with the leading writers of the day. His first volume of poetry, the *Eclogues*, a collection of ten pastoral poems, commenced before he came to Rome, was completed in B.C. 37, and soon after he left Rome and for most of his remaining years lived in Campania near Naples. From B.C. 37 to 30 he worked at his second great poem, the *Georgics*, a series of four poems on husbandry as one of the glories of Italian life. The remaining eleven years of his life were devoted to his great epic poem, the *Aeneid*. We are told that in B.C. 23 he read Books II., IV. and VI. to Augustus at the latter's request. In B.C. 19 the poet had completed his epic, but intended to devote three years more to polishing and revising it. However, while on a voyage to Greece and Asia that year, he fell sick at Athens and returned, dying just as he reached Italy.

In his last illness, dissatisfied with the condition of the *Aeneid*, he asked his executors to burn it, but fortunately Augustus forbade their carrying out Virgil's last wish.

In person Virgil is said to have been tall and dark, of rustic even awkward appearance. He was gentle, shy and reserved in manner, and the purity of his life gained him the name of *Parthenias*, 'the maiden.' No authentic picture exists.

The tomb in which Virgil was buried near Naples long remained an object of veneration, and Virgil himself in the middle ages came to be looked upon as a sage, magician and prophet.

## IV.—THE AENEID OF VIRGIL

The Aeneid belongs to the class of poetry called Epic, that is, it is a narrative poem, of an elevated character, describing the exploits of heroes.

The following, condensed from Sellar, gives a general account of Virgil's position and excellence as a poet.

There was before Virgil's time but one Roman Epic, the Annals of Ennius, written two hundred years before, stirring but rugged; about the time when Virgil first came to Rome the poems of Lucretius and Catullus appeared, which were the most artistic in form yet written in Rome. A Roman epic was wanted which would satisfy the national imagination as Ennius did, and also the new sense of art, and the great expansion of national life since Ennius' day. The emperor Augustus was anxious that his exploits should be commemorated by some great poet, and Virgil had long been ambitious to treat the traditions of Alba Longa in heroic verse.

These objects then had to be kept in view—a work of art that could rival the great epics of Homer; a revival of interest in the heroic legends concerning the founding of Rome; the expression of the national feeling of an imperial city; the expression of the deeper feelings and thoughts of his age about the ideals and the problems of life; and the celebration of Augustus. All these Virgil combined by selecting the story of Aeneas, which enabled him to treat of the origin of Rome, to parallel Homer's tales of war and sea-wanderings, and to glorify the family of the Cæsars, the Julii, who boasted of their descent from Iulus the son of Aeneas.

As regards Rome itself, Virgil develops the conception entertained by the Romans themselves, that their city was ordained by Heaven to achieve world-wide dominion. Thus Virgil represents Aeneas as guided continually by the gods until he founds the city, destined by the fates to be the greatest



in the world. Aeneas in ancient times and Augustus in his own day are regarded as instruments in the hands of fate, which is a great inscrutable power working out its purposes in the world through the agency of Rome.

With this idea of universal empire is combined a reverence for antiquity, for old customs, for the religious faith of early Italy, and an attachment to all places connected with the history of the nation.

The Aeneid then, as an epic describing the great part Rome played in the history of the world, as determined by the divine decrees, is partly a national and partly a religious epic. It has only a secondary interest as an epic of human action, as a portrayal of manners and character, and it has always been objected to the Aeneid that its central character is a failure—that while Aeneas is blameless, pious, and patient, he is uninteresting, weak, lacking in energy, that he is a passive tool in the hands of fate, not a great hero relying upon his own resources and stirred by ordinary human passions. It may be that Virgil was determined in this largely by his weariness of the civil wars that had been raging so long, and by the desire felt everywhere in his days for the restoration of peace, law, order and piety. This desire was met by Augustus' policy, and in this lay the security of Augustus' position.

Dido stands out as the most life-like and interesting character Virgil has drawn, and even if she does represent to the Roman the hated race of Carthaginians, and even if her desertion by Aeneas calls forth no hint of condemnation from the poet, we cannot but feel that Virgil sympathetically entered into the tragic nature of Dido's story.

Apart from character the main sources of human interest developed in the Aeneid are: the nobility and dignity of the story itself, apart from its connection with the national sentiment; the interest of two romantic legends, the destruction of Troy, and the foundation of Carthage; the scenes familiar, yet full of great memories and associations; the characters

prominent in legend, or else representative of some nation; the interweaving of the old and ever new themes of war and sea-adventures, with the passion of love.

Virgil's restoration of the legendary past is not exact in all its details, or sometimes even in its spirit. There is a mixture of primitive simplicity and luxurious pomp, of the fierceness and roughness of an uncultured age and the courtesy, dignity and kindliness of more polished times. The most unreal of all his portrayals are the battle scenes of the later books, where the real interest lies generally, not in the stirring events of the combat, but in the pathetic death of some interesting character.

But if objection is taken to Virgil's character-drawing, the highest praise has always been given to the artistic excellence of his work, both in its arrangement and in the working out of details. Virgil (as Tennyson has it) 'could write ten lines, they say, at dawn, and lavish all the golden day to make them wealthier in his reader's eyes.' No poet surpasses him in finished execution, in stateliness and majesty of movement. His poetry shows a varied and continuous harmony, a rich, chastened and noble style nowhere else to be found in Latin.

Sellar regards Virgil as supreme among his countrymen in 'that subtle fusion of the music and the meaning of language which touches the deepest and most secret springs of emotion. He touches especially the emotions of reverence and of a yearning for a higher spiritual life, and the sense of nobleness in human affairs, in great institutions and great natures; the sense of the sanctity of human affections, of the imaginative spell exercised by the past, of the mystery of the unseen world.'

MacKail speaks of 'the majestic sadness, the serene and harmonious cadences, of poetry enriched with all the associations of art and learning, and wrought by patient labor into the most exquisite finish. But what Virgil has in a degree that no other poet has ever equalled is pity; the sense of "tears in things" to which in the most famous of his single verses

(*Aen.* I. 462) he has given imperishable expression, and which fills with strange insight and profound emotion those lonely words and pathetic half lines where he has sounded the depths of beauty and sorrow, of patience and magnanimity, of honor in life and hope beyond death.'

---

Perhaps nothing so completely expresses the modern view of Virgil as the lines of Tennyson (himself the most Virgilian of all our modern poets), written at the request of the people of Mantua for the nineteenth centenary of Virgil's death, 1881.

Roman Virgil, thou that singest Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire,  
 Ilion falling, Rome arising, wars, and filial faith, and Dido's pyre;  
 Landscape-lover, lord of language more than he that sang the Works  
 and Days,

All the chosen coin of fancy flashing out from many a golden phrase;  
 Thou that singest wheat and woodland, tilth and vineyard, hive and  
 horse and herd;

All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word;  
 Poet of the happy Tityrus piping underneath his beechen bowers;  
 Poet of the poet-satyr whom the laughing shepherd bound with flowers;  
 Chanter of the Pollio, glorying in the blissful years again to be,  
 Summers of the snakeless meadow, unlaborious earth and oarless sea;  
 Thou that seest Universal Nature moved by Universal Mind;  
 Thou majestic in thy sadness at the doubtful doom of human kind;  
 Light among the vanished ages; star that gildest yet this phantom  
 shore;

Golden branch amid the shadows, kings and realms that pass to rise no  
 more;

Now thy Forum roars no longer; fallen every purple Cæsar's dome—  
 Tho' thine ocean-roll of rhythm sound for ever of Imperial Rome—  
 Now the Rome of slaves hath perish'd, and the Rome of freemen holds  
 her place;

I, from out the Northern Island, sunder'd once from all the human race,  
 I salute thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee since my day began,  
 Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man.

## V.—THE METRE OF THE AENEID.

The principle upon which rhythm is based in English poetry is a regular succession of accented and unaccented syllables. In Latin, accent has nothing to do with scansion, which depends rather on the regular succession of long and short syllables.

## LONG AND SHORT SYLLABLES.

A long syllable is one containing a long vowel, or a diphthong,\* or even a short vowel before two consonants, or *j*, *x*, or *z*; e.g. the first syllable in each of the following words is long: *primus*, *aedes*, *mentis*, *major*, *tero*, *gaza*. Even if one of the two consonants be at the beginning of another word this rule holds, e.g. the syllable *sub* is short in *sub ipsa*, but long in *sub montem*. But the rule does not always hold when the two consonants are *l* or *r* preceded by some other letter; e.g. the first syllable of *patris* may be short or long.

A short syllable is one containing a short vowel (except in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph), including regularly all cases where a vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong, e.g. the first syllable in *tenet*, *deus*, *deae*, is short. But genitives in *ius* have *i* sometimes short sometimes long, and many proper names, borrowed from the Greek (in which this rule does not hold) have a long vowel before another vowel or diphthong, e.g. the second syllable of *Aeneas*, *Orion*.

In scansion *h* is not considered, so that the first syllable of *adhuc* is not long, while in *mihi* the first syllable is short as certainly as if it were spelled *mi*.

Syllables then may be short or long either by nature or by position.

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\* The only diphthongs in Latin are *ae*, *au*, *eu*, *ei*, *oe* and *ui*, the two first being far the commonest.



## RHYTHM.

Virgil uses in the *Aeneid* the metre known as Dactylic Hexameter, that is a line containing six dactyls, each dactyl consisting of one long syllable followed by two short syllables. Two irregularities however are to be noticed; first, the last foot has but two syllables (a long and a short, or two long); secondly, in any one, two, three or even four of the first four syllables a dactyl may be replaced by a spondee, that is a foot consisting of two long syllables.

This metre is generally represented thus



Thus sixteen different arrangements of the line are possible (apart from the variation in the last foot), viz. one with the first four feet dactyls, four with one spondee in the line, six with two spondees in the line, four with three spondees in the line, and one with four spondees in the first four feet. For examples see the lines indicated on page 20.

## ELISION.

But in a majority of the lines a further difficulty arises. Where the last syllable of a word ends in a vowel, or in *m*, and the first syllable of the next word begins with a vowel or *h*, these two syllables are elided or taken together and counted as one. Such a case is called elision.\* For example *vera inquit*, counts as three syllables in scansion, so also *tegerem ut, divum humo, curru haeret*.

## SCANSION.

Probably the best way for beginners to get the scansion of Virgil is as follows: Mark first all cases of elision; then the two last feet, which uniformly consist of the last five syllables,

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\* Elision is usually marked thus: *ver(a) inquit* or *vera inquit*.

may be marked off; then the quantity of syllables long or short by position, as determined by the preceding rules, can be marked; after which the first four feet can, in a large majority of cases, be easily settled. Finally (and this is all-important, if the student is ever to get beyond this rule of thumb and catch the rhythm of Virgil), the line when scanned should be read over according to the division made.

## CAESURA.

When a word ends within a foot, a *caesura* is said to occur, and in the dactylic hexameter, the *caesura* or *caesural pause*, when it coincides with a pause in the sense, constitutes much of the charm of the rhythm, the line thus falling into two unequal parts.

The favorite caesural pause occurs in the third foot, but sometimes it comes in the fourth foot, in which case there is often another pause in the second foot, the line thus being divided into three parts.

The pause is far more often after the long syllable of a dactylic foot than after the first short syllable.\*

## SPECIAL FEATURES AND IRREGULARITIES.

Because of the variety of rhythm possible, this metre affords great possibilities of imitative harmony; excited, or rapid action being often expressed in a line where dactyls abound, and solemn or gloomy ideas, stately or majestic movements, and slow or difficult actions brought out by a line abounding in spondees. It should be noticed, however, that the Latin language is naturally more spondaic than dactylic in its ordinary movement (stately and sonorous rather than lively), and a succession of spondees does not seem to be always

\* The caesura is usually marked thus ||, and the following will show the completed scansion of a line, with the length of syllables, elisions, feet and caesura indicated:

—        —        — — —        —        ||        —        —        — — —        —        —  
 restr(um) hoc | auguri | um || ves | troqu(c) in | numine | Troj(a) est

expressive of something solemn or stately. Alliteration is also a very frequent device of Virgil's.

The following irregularities occur :

1. Many of Virgil's lines are unfinished, though conforming so far as they go to the regular metre. While in some cases these half lines may be intentional or very expressive of certain pathetic emotions, it is possible that Virgil in his final revision would have altered them. As it is, his finer taste preferred an incomplete line to one padded out with weak additions.

2. Occasionally, *i* before a vowel is given the sound of the semi-vowel *y*; e.g., *abiete* is pronounced *abyete*, three syllables instead of four. In such cases the *y* sound counts as a consonant in making position. This shortening is called *Synaeresis*.

3. Syllables regularly long are sometimes shortened, chiefly in the ending *-erunt* of the perfect indic. active, and in the ending *-ius* of the gen. sing. This is called *Systole*.

4. A final syllable regularly short is sometimes lengthened. This lengthening (which is called *Diastole*) occurs only in the first syllable of a foot and generally at the caesural pause. In almost every case the syllable was originally long.

5. It is the exception for a line to end in a monosyllable. This occurs generally where some earlier Latin poet is imitated, or where the sense corresponds to the abrupt ending.

6. Sometimes the fifth foot is a spondee, chiefly to express a slow measured movement, or impressive act, or in Greek proper names. A line of this sort is called *Spondaic*.

7. In a few cases a superfluous syllable (generally *-que*) is found at the end of a line, regularly where there could be an elision with the first word of the next line. Such a case is called *Hypermeter* or *Synapheia*.

8. Sometimes where there is a decided pause in the sense, or with Greek proper names, elision does not occur. This non-elision is called *Hiatus*.

## SCANSION OF BOOK II., 1-505.

Representative lines: 53; 17, 9, 123, 22; 3, 47, 28, 83, 35, 51;  
405, 6, 18, 41; 133.

Imitative harmony and Alliteration; 9, 26, 53, 84, 124, 135,  
209, 217, 237, 251, 301, 313, 324, 362, 418, 463-465, 494,  
498.

Unfinished lines: 66, 233, 346, 468.

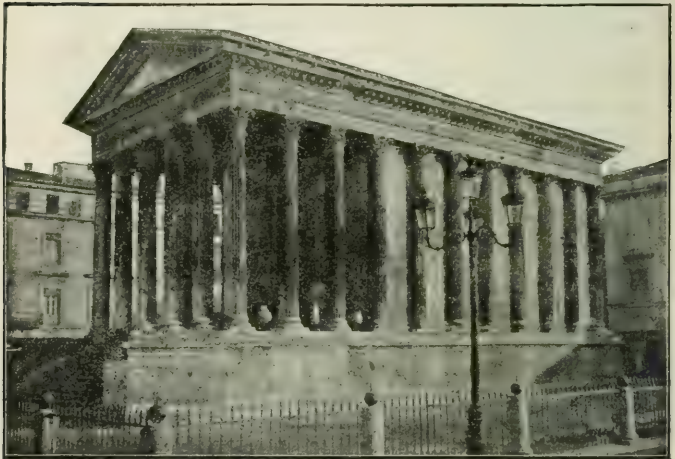
Synaeresis: 16, 442, 492.

Shortened syllable: 131.

Lengthened syllables: 369, 411.

Monosyllabic endings: 170, 355.

Spondaic line: 68.



**Ancient Temple.**



P. VERGILI MARONIS

# AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

---

CONTICUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant.  
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto :  
‘ Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem,  
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum  
Eruerint Danaï, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, 5  
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando  
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi,  
Temperet a lacrimis ? et jam nox humida caelo  
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.  
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, 10  
Et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem,  
Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit,  
Incipiam.

Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi,  
Ductores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis,  
Instar montis equum, divina Palladis arte, 15  
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas.  
Votum pro reditu simulant : ea fama vagatur.

<b>Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim</b> <b>Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas</b> <b>Ingentes utrumque armato milite complent.</b>	<b>20</b>
Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant, Nunc tantum sinus, et statio male fida carinis ; Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt. Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenae.	<b>25</b>
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu : Panduntur portae : juvat ire, et Dorica castra Desertosque videre locos, litusque relictum. Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles . Classibus hic locus : hic acie certare solebant.	<b>30</b>
Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae. Et molem mirantur equi : primusque Thymoetes Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari ; Sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant.	<b>35</b>
At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona Praecipitare jubent subjectisque urere flammis, Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras. Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.	<b>40</b>
Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva, Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Et procul : 'O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives ? Creditis avectos hostes ? aut ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Danaum ? sic notus Ulixes ?	<b>45</b>
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi, Aut aliquis latet error. Equo ne credite, Teucri. Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'	

Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam 50

In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum

Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, utroque recusso

Insonuere cavae gemitunque dedere cavernae.

Et, si fata Deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,

Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras ; 55

Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta, maneres.

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum

Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant

Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis, 60

Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,

Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.

Undique visendi studio Trojana juvenus

Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.

Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno 65

Disce omnes.

Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,

Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit ;

‘Heu, quae nunc tellus,’ inquit, ‘quae me aequora possunt

Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? 70

Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus ; et super ipsi

Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt.’

Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis

Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,

Quidve ferat ; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto. 75

Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur :

‘Cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor

Vera,’ inquit : ‘neque me Argolica de gente negabo.

Hoc primum : nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem

Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 80

Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures

Belidae nomen Palamedis, et incluta fama Gloria, quem falsa sub prodicione Pelasgi Insontem, infando indicio, quia bella vetabat, Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent ;	85
Illi me comitem, et consanguinitate propinquum, Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis. Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigeat Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi (Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris, Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici. Nec tacui demens : et me, fors si qua tulisset, Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos,	95
Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi. Hinc mihi prima mali labe ; hinc semper Ulixes Criminibus terrere novis ; hinc spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma. Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—	100
Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve ? Quidve moror ? Si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos, Idque audire sat est, jamdudum sumite poenas : Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.'	
Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas,	105
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae. Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur : ' Saepe fugam Danaï Troja cupiere relicta Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello. Fecissentque utinam ! Saepe illos aspera ponti Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes. Praecipue, cum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.	110

Suspensi Eurypylum scitantes oracula Phoebi  
 Mittimus; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat: 115  
 "Sanguine placatis ventos et virgine caesa,  
 Cum primum Iliacas, Danaï, venistis ad oras:  
 Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum  
 Argolica." Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures,  
 Obstipuerunt animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120  
 Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.  
 Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu  
 Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina Divum  
 Flagitat. Et mihi jam multi crudele caneant  
 Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 125  
 Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat  
 Prodere voce sua quemquam, aut opponere morti.  
 Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,  
 Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.  
 Assensere omnes; et, quae sibi quisque timebat, 130  
 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.  
 Jamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari,  
 Et salsaes fruges, et circum tempora vittae.  
 Eripui (fateor) leto me, et vincula rupi;  
 Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva 135  
 Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.  
 Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi  
 Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem;  
 Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent  
 Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140  
 Quod te, per superos et conscia numina veri,  
 Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam  
 Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum  
 Tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.  
 His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. 145



Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare  
 Vincula jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis :  
 ' Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios :  
 Noster eris : mihi que haec edissere vera roganti.  
 Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor? 150  
 Quidve petunt? quae religio? aut quae machina belli?'  
 Dixerat. Ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,  
 Sustulit exutas vinctis ad sidera palmas :  
 ' Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum  
 Testor numen,' ait : ' vos, arae ensesque nefandi, 155  
 Quos fugi ; vittaeque Deum, quas hostia gessi ;  
 Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura ;  
 Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,  
 Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.  
 Tu modo promissis maneat, servataque serves 160  
 Troja fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.  
 ' Omnis spes Danaum et coepta fiducia belli  
 Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo  
 Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes  
 Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo 165  
 Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,  
 Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis  
 Virgineas ausi Divae contingere vittas ;  
 Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri  
 Spes Danaum ; fractae vires, aversa Deae mens. 170  
 Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstros.  
 Vix positum castris simulacrum ; arsere coruscae  
 Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus  
 Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)  
 Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem. 175  
 Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,  
 Nec posse Argolicis excindi Pergama telis,

**O**mina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,  
 Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.  
 Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae, 180  
 Arma Deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso  
 Improvisi aderunt: ita digerit omina Calchas.  
 Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso,  
 Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste paret.  
 Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185  
 Roboribus textis, caeloque educere jussit,  
 Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,  
 Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.  
 Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,  
 Tum magnum exitium—quod Di prius omen in ipsum 190  
 Convertant!—Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum:  
 Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,  
 Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello  
 Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.  
 Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonae 195  
 Credita res; captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,  
 Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,  
 Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.  
 Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum  
 Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 200  
 Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,  
 Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.  
 Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta  
 (Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues  
 Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt: 205  
 Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta, jubaeque  
 Sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum  
 Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga.  
 Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,



**Moenia** Dardanidum ! quater ipso in limine portae  
**Substitit**, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.  
 Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,  
 Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.

245

Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris  
 Ora, Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.  
 Nos delubra Deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset  
 Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit Oceano nox,  
 Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque  
 Myrmidonumque dolos : fusi per moenia Teucri  
 Conticuere : sopor fessos complectitur artus.

250

Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat  
 A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae,  
 Litora nota petens : flammis cum regia puppis  
 Extulerat, fatisque Deum defensus iniquis,  
 Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim  
 Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras  
 Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt  
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulixes,  
 Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,  
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,  
 Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.  
 Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam ;  
 Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes  
 Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt.

255

260

265

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris  
 Incipit, et dono Divum gratissima serpit.  
 In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector  
 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus ;  
 Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento  
 Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.

270





Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,  
 Praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto  
 Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.  
 Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt  
 Insidiae. Jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam, 310  
 Vulcano superante, domus: jam proximus ardet  
 Ucalegon: Sigea igni freta lata relucet.  
 Exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.  
 Arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis;  
 Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem 315  
 Cum sociis ardent animi. Furor iraque mentem  
 Praecipitant; pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.  
 Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivum,  
 Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos.  
 Sacra manu victosque Deos parvumque nepotem 320  
 Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit:  
 'Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?'  
 Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu cum talia reddit:  
 'Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus  
 Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, et ingens 325  
 Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos  
 Transtulit. Incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.  
 Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans  
 Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet  
 Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 330  
 Millia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis.  
 Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum  
 Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco  
 Stricta, parata neci: vix primi proelia tentant  
 Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt.' 335  
 Talibus Othryadae dictis, et numine Divum  
 In flammis et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinyes,

Quo fremitus vocat, et sublatu ad aethera clamor.  
 Addunt se socios Rhipeus et maximus armis  
 Epytus, oblatus per lunam, Hypanisque, Dymasque, 340  
 Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroeus  
 Mygdonides. Illis ad Trojam forte diebus  
 Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,  
 Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat :  
 Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis 345  
 Audierit.  
 Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,  
 Incipio super his : ‘ Juvenes, fortissima frustra  
 Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido  
 Certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna videtis : 350  
 Excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis  
 Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat : succurritis urbi  
 Incensae : moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.  
 Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.’  
 Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde—lupi ceu 355  
 Raptores, atra in nebula, quos improba ventris  
 Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relictis  
 Faucibus exspectant siccis—per tela, per hostes  
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus  
 Urbis iter. Nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. 360  
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando  
 Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores ?  
 Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos ;  
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim  
 Corpora, perque domos, et religiosa deorum 365  
 Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teuceri :  
 Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus,  
 Victoresque cadunt Danai. Crudelis ubique  
 Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se, Danaum magna comitante caterva, 370  
 Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens  
 Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis :  
 ‘Festinate, viri ; nam quae tam sera moratur  
 Segnities ? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque  
 Pergama : vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis ?’ 375  
 Dixit : et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur  
 Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.  
 Obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.  
 Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem  
 Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit 380  
 Attollentem iras, et caerula colla tumentem ;  
 Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.  
 Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis ;  
 Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos  
 Sternimus ; aspirat primo fortuna labori. 385  
 Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus :  
 ‘O socii, qua prima,’ inquit, ‘fortuna salutis  
 Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur.  
 Mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis  
 Aptemus : dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat ? 390  
 Arma dabunt ipsi.’ Sic fatus, deinde comantem  
 Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum  
 Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.  
 Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juvenus  
 Laeta facit : spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 395  
 Vadimus immixti Danais, haud numine nostro ;  
 Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem  
 Conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco.  
 Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu  
 Fida petunt : pars ingentem formidine turpi 400  
 Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo.

Heu, nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere Divis !  
 Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo  
 Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,  
 Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra : 405  
 Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.  
 Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroeus,  
 Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.  
 Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.  
 Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410  
 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes,  
 Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum.  
 Tum Danaï gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira  
 Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,  
 Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis. 415  
 Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti  
 Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois  
 Euris equis : stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti  
 Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.  
 Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram 420  
 Fudimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe,  
 Apparent : primi clipeos mentitaque tela  
 Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.  
 Illicet obruimur numero : primusque Coroeus  
 Penelei dextra Divae armipotentis ad aram 425  
 Procumbit : cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus  
 Qui fuit in Teucris, et servantissimus aequi ;  
 Dis aliter visum. Pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque  
 Confixi a sociis ; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,  
 Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit. 430  
 Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,  
 Testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ulla  
 Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent,

Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde,  
 Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo 435  
 Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi,  
 Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam  
 Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe  
 Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes 440  
 Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.  
 Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos  
 Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris  
 Protecti objiciunt; prensant fastigia dextris.  
 Dardanidae contra turres ac tecta domorum 445  
 Culmina convellunt: his se, quando ultima cernunt,  
 Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis;  
 Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,  
 Devolvunt: alii strictis mucronibus imas  
 Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso 450  
 Instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis,  
 Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus  
 Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relictī  
 A tergo: infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, 455  
 Saepius Andromache ferre incommitata solebat  
 Ad soceros et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.  
 Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde  
 Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teuceri.  
 Turrin in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra 460  
 Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri  
 Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaica castra,  
 Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes  
 Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis  
 Sedibus impulimusque. Ea lapsa repente ruinam 465



**Cum** sonitu trahit, et Danaum super agmina **late**  
**Incidit.** Ast alii subeunt ; nec saxa nec ullum  
**Telorum** interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus  
 Exultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna ; 470

Qualis ubi in lucem coluber, mala gramina pastus,  
 Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,  
 Nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque juventa,  
 Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga,  
 Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis. 475

Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achillis  
 Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes  
 Succedunt tecto, et flammæ ad culmina jactant.  
 Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni  
 Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480

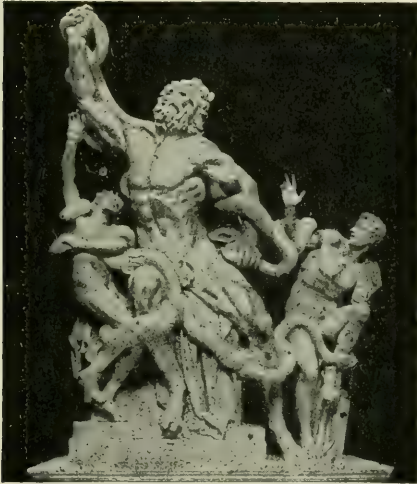
Aeratos ; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit  
 Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.  
 Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt ;  
 Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,  
 Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo. 485

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu  
 Miscetur, penitusque cavæ plangoribus aedes  
 Femineis ululant : ferit aurea sidera clamor.  
 Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,  
 Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt. 490

Instat vi patria Pyrrhus : nec claustra neque ipsi  
 Custodes sufferre valent : labat ariete crebro  
 Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.  
 Fit via vi : rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant  
 Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent. 495

Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeis amnis  
 Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,

Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes  
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furem  
Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas: 500  
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus Priamumque per aras  
Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes.  
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,  
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,  
Procubuere: tenent Danaï, qua deficit ignis. 505



**The Laocöon Group.**  
(From the Vatican Museum.)



## NOTES ON VIRGIL, AENEID II. 1-505.

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N.B.—The references are to the sections of the High School Latin Book.

The following abbreviations are used: cf.=compare; fn.=footnote; l.=line; lit.=literally; sc.=supply or understand; trans.=translate or translation.

In the seventh year after the fall of Troy, Aeneas with his band of exiles is still wandering over the sea in search of his destined home. Driven by a storm to the coast of Africa, he comes to Carthage, which Queen Dido and a band of fugitives from Tyre had recently built. By her the Trojans are graciously welcomed, and in the evening a banquet is given in honor of Aeneas in Dido's palace. At this banquet the queen asks her guest to tell her the story of his country's fall and his long wanderings. Such is the substance of the first book of the Aeneid; the second and third books give the story told by Aeneas in answer to Queen Dido's request, while the remaining nine books contain the rest of Aeneas' adventures, from his coming to Carthage until his final settlement in Italy.

1-13.—*In spite of the pain with which Aeneas recalls the past, and of the lateness of the hour, he is willing to gratify the queen's desire.*

1. **Conticuere** : = *conticuerunt*. This ending is very rare in Caesar, but common in poetry, being often convenient for metrical purposes. **intenti** : with adverbial force (705. d). **ora tenebant** : 'kept their gaze fixed (upon him).' Note the change of tense, expressing the instant hush and the continued attention.

2. **toro . . . ab alto** : in poetry words are more freely placed than in prose. The Greeks and Romans did not sit, but reclined, at their meals. **alto** : as a mark of honor to the guest. **orsus** :

for *orsus est* (from *cordior*). In prose *esse* is frequently omitted, especially in compound tenses; in poetry, *est* and *sunt* also.

3. **Infandum**: with predicative force; 'unutterable is the woe you bid me recall,' not 'you bid me recall an unutterable woe.' The subject accusative of the infin. with *jubeo* is often to be supplied from the context.

4. **Trojanas**: in sense belongs to *regnum* also. **ut**: 'how.' **lamentabile**: anticipates the effect of *eruerint*.

5. **eruerint**: subjunctive depending on the notice of telling, virtually implied in *renovare dolorem* (691; 533). **quaeque**: two words; *-que* = 'both,' better omitted in trans. *Quae* and *quorum* (l. 6) are relative not interrog. pronouns, hence the change of mood. The relative sentences are in loose apposition to the previous lines, whose meaning they extend; 'woes (lit. things) most piteous which I myself beheld.' **miserrima**: emphatic, and placed in the relative sentence.

6. **et quorum**, etc.; 'and in which I bore no small part.' **talía**: 'such a tale.' **fando**: 'in telling.'

7. **Myrmidonum Dolopumve**: with *quis*, which is also to be taken (adjectively) with *miles*. These tribes are chosen because their leader, Achilles, was the fiercest, as well as the most famous, of the Greeks. **ve, aut**: the former being used to couple *Myrmidonum* and *Dolopum*, which are the most closely related. **Ulixi**: Greek proper names in *-es* of the third declension have the genitive in both *-is* and *-i* (723. *d*).

8. **temperet**: 'could refrain' (627. *d*). **et**: 'also,' 'too.' **humida**: 'dewy,' it being near dawn. **caelo**: in poetry the preposition is often omitted in phrases of *motion from*.

9. **praecipitat**: Night, like the sun, was regarded as rising out of the ocean, traversing the sky, and then sinking beneath the western waves. **cadentia**: another indication of the lateness of the hour. **somnos**: Latin often, especially in poetry, uses the plural where English would have the singular (721. *a*).



10. **amor**: supply *est*; cf. on l. 2. **cognoscere**: the infin. is used more freely in poetry than in prose, which here would have *cognoscendi* (518. vi). So *audire* in l. 11.

11. **supremum**: of time, not of degree.

12. **meminisse**: see 629. i; 518. vi. **refugit**: the quantity (*refūgit*) shows that this is the perfect; lit. 'has shrunk back,' freely 'recoils.' The act of recoiling is finished, hence the perfect in Latin; English prefers the present, expressing the *state* of mind. **luctu**: 'in grief' (595).

13-20. *The Greeks pretend to make preparations for departing and build a wooden horse, which is filled with warriors.*

13. **fatis**: it was decreed by fate that Troy should not be taken for ten years.

14. **Danaum**: for *Danaorum*. In Virgil many nouns of the first or second declension have -um in the gen. plur. **labentibus**: abl. absolute; 'were gliding by'; picturesque for *lapsis*.

15. **instar**: an indeclinable noun, in apposition with *equum*, and taking the possessive genitive; 'huge as a mountain,' 'of mountainous bulk.' **Palladis**: the gods took sides in the Trojan war, favoring and actively aiding, some the Greeks, others the Trojans.

16. **aedificant**: expressive of the size of the structure; **secta abiete**: 'with sawn fir,' 'with planks of fir.'

17. **pro reditu**: 'for their return,' *i.e.*, to ensure a favorable voyage, and perhaps as a thank-offering for getting safely away.

18. **huc**: 'herein,' 'in this,' but lit. 'hereinto,' 'to this,' motion towards being implied in *includunt*. **caeco lateri**: explains *huc* more fully. For the dative (here to be translated by 'in'), see 577 and ii. **virum**: for *virorum*; see on *Danaum*, l. 14. **corpora virum**: a periphrasis seemingly expressive of the care taken to get the most stalwart men; notice also the repetition of the idea of selection; 'men of stalwart frame whom they have chosen.'

19. **penitus** : also suggests the immense size of the horse.
20. **uterumque** : *-que* here, as often, is used to give an explanation, not an additional detail. **milite** : 'soldiery'; the sing. is used collectively.
- 21-39. *After the Greeks have gone, the Trojans hasten to their camp and find the wooden horse, but are undecided what to do with it.*
21. **Est** : 'there is.' **notissima** : 'well-known'; nom. case. **fama** : 'in fame,' 'in reputation'; abl. case.
22. **dives opum** : 'rich of store,' 'rich in resources' (589. i). **regna** : see on *somnos*, l. 9. **manebant** : for the tense see 648.
23. **tantum** : an adverb. **male fida** : 'treacherous, untrustworthy'; *male* negatives words denoting good qualities.
24. **se** : with *condunt*; unnecessary in English (282. N.B.).
25. **abiisse** : from *abeo*; its subject *eos* is not expressed; for the forms *abiisse* and *petiisse* see 755. i. b. **rati** : for *rati sumus* (an unusual ellipsis), from *reor*. **Mycenas** : the city of the leader of the Greeks stands for Greece as a whole.
26. **longo** : intensifying the feeling of relief. **luctu** : see 437.
27. **Dorica** : 'Doric,' i.e., 'Grecian'; Virgil uses the names of different prominent Greek tribes for the Greeks in general. The Dorians really became prominent only after the Trojan war.
28. **locos** : 'stations'; prose Latin would have used *loca*. **litusque** : *-que* explanatory; see on l. 20.
29. **hic** : an adverb in this line and the next, which represent the comments of the Trojans. Notice the corresponding shift of tense from the historic present. **manus** : subject of *tendebat*. **tendebat** : 'encamped.' The full phrase would be *tentoria tendebat*, 'stretched his tents.' According to Homer, huts not tents were used by the Greeks before Troy.
30. **classibus** : plur. of the different detachments. **hic locus** : supply *erat*.
31. **pars** : freely 'some.' **stupet donum** : see 568. i. **exitiale** : as was afterwards found, not as was suspected at the time. **Minervae** : objective genitive; translate 'to Minerva.'

33. **duci**: 'that it be drawn.' In prose the subjunctive, not the infin., is used with *hortor* (526. iv). **arce**: the preposition in phrases telling the *place where* (as also the *place to or from which*) is more often omitted in poetry than in prose (618. iv). Cf. l. 8.

34. **sive**. . . . **seu**: 'whether. . . . or (that).' **dolo**: some color might be given to this suspicion by the fact that Priam had once had Thymoetes' wife and child put to death. **sic ferebant**: 'were tending thus.'

35. **quorum**: the antecedent is to be supplied; 'those whose.' Supply also *erat*, as the verb of the clause, 'whose mind held,' lit. 'to whose mind was,' etc. (582).

36. **pelago**: 'into the sea.' In poetry, the dative often expresses the limit of motion (576. iii).

37. **subjectisque**: English would use 'or,' not 'and.' Two alternatives are given, to destroy or to explore, marked by *aut*. . . . *aut*; there are, further, two ways suggested of destroying the horse, connected by *-que*.

38. **cavas latebras**: depends on both *terebrare* and *tentare*; notice the appropriateness of placing *cavas* near *terebrare*, and *latebras* near *tentare*. For the plural *latebras* ('ambuscade') see on l. 9.

39. **incertum**: 'in its perplexity,' i.e., on this occasion rather than a constant epithet 'fickle.' **studia**: 'factions,' indicating the heat of the controversy. "Is torn apart in high dispute." **vulgus**: opposed to the leaders.

40-56. *Laocoon urges the destruction of the horse, and boldly hurls his spear at it.*

40. **Primus ante omnes**: like *ardens*, l. 41 and *procul*, l. 42, indicating Laocoon's intense eagerness.

41. **arce**: Laocoon was a priest of Apollo, and had probably been engaged in his temple in the citadel.

42. **procul**: see on l. 40. Understand *dixit* or some such word, often omitted in poetry when the exact words are quoted. **tanta**: 'all this,' 'this great.' Here also a verb, *est*, is to be supplied.

43. **avectos**: sc. *esse*.

44. **Danaum**: with *dona*. **sic notus**: sc. *est*.

45. **ligno**: see on *arce*, l. 33. **Achivi**: see on *Dorica*, l. 27.

46. **in**: 'against,' of hostile intent.

47. **inspectura**, **ventura**: fut. part. denoting purpose (614); translate 'to look down,' etc. **urbi**: 'on the city,' see on *pelago*, l. 36. Virgil has in his mind the towers used by the Romans in sieges.

48. **ne credite**: 'do not trust.' (623. iii. c.)

49. **quidquid**: from *quisquis*. **et ferentes**: 'even when bearing.'

50. **validis ingentem**: gain force from being placed close together.

51. **curvam compagibus**: 'with its curved frame-work,' lit. 'curved with its frame-work (or joints)'; abl. of manner or means. **inque** . . . **alvum**: is an emphatic extension of *in latus*. Note the gender of *alvus*.

52. **illa**: as is common in Latin, marks the change of subject. (653. vii.) **utero recusso**: 'with the jarring (or re-echoing) of the womb'; an abl. absol.

53. **cavae**: belongs to the predicate; 'sounded hollow.' **insonuere**, **dedere**: see on l. 1.

54. **deum**: see on *Danaum*, l. 14. **si fata deum**: supply *non laeva fuissent*; *laeva* (the unlucky left hand) means 'unpropitious' with *fata*, and 'infatuated' with *mens*. [Others supply *non fuissent*, 'if it had not been the will of the gods.'] **fuisset**: see 477.

55. **impulerat**: more vivid than the regular *impulisset* (cf. 560. ii); he had done his part to urge them. The regular construction is resumed in the subjunctives of l. 56.

56. **maneres**: 'wouldst (still) remain (or abide).' The change to the second person marks Aeneas' deep emotion. **alta**: in contrast with its present downfall. For the tense see 477.

57-76. *A Greek is brought in, who had allowed himself to be taken in order to deceive the Trojans.*

57. **manus revinctum**: 'with his hands bound,' more lit. 'having his hands bound.' (569. iv.)

59. **Dardanidae**: masc. gender, though of the first declension, as are many words borrowed from the Greek. **qui**: subject of *obtulerat*, l. 61. **ultro**: with *obtulerat*, not with *venientibus*, for which latter see 544. a.

60. **hoc ipsum**: explained by *Trojamque aperiret Achivis*; see on *-que*, l. 28. Others make *hoc ipsum* refer to his being brought before the king.

61. **animi**: 'in heart,' 'of soul'; really a locative (618. i. fn.). **in utrumque**: 'for either fate'; explained by the infinitives of the next line (602).

62. **versare dolos**: much trickery might be needed to induce the Trojans first to spare him, then to introduce the horse into the city; hence the frequentative verb (758. ii) and the plural noun. **certae**: 'certain,' if his trickery did not succeed, for he was a Greek. **morti**: see 577.

63. **visendi studio**: 'in their eagerness to see.'

64. **ruit certantque**: the sing. *ruit*, because they rush as one mass; the plural *certant*, because they are regarded as acting individually. **illudere**: 'in jeering at' (518. vi). **capto**: see 577.

65. **Accipe nunc**: Dido had said '*a prima dic, hospes, origine nobis insidias Danaum*,' 'tell us, O guest, from the beginning the treachery of the Greeks.' **crimine ab uno**: with much the same force as if it were *ab crimine unius*.

66. **omnes**: *crimina* must not be understood; it is masc. and refers to the Greeks. For the broken line see page 19.

67. **ut**: 'as' (646. b). **conspectu in medio**: 'in the midst of our gaze' (175).

68. **agmina**: suggesting a contrast with *inermis* of l. 67. **circumspexit**: for the spondaic ending see page 19. It seems to be used here purposely for graphic effect.

70. **jam denique**: 'now at last,' 'finally now.' **nunc** of l. 69 = 'at this present moment.'

71. *cui*: supply *est*, 'for whom there is,' or 'who have' (582). *super*: adverb, 'besides.' *ipsi*: they might have been expected to welcome a deserter (for he had given himself up voluntarily).

72. *poenas cum sanguine*: 'punishment along with my blood,' 'the forfeit of my life'; in fact, his death was itself to be the punishment, not something additional.

73. *quo*: 'at this'; the coordinating use of the relative (667). *conversi, compressus*: sc. *sunt* and *est*. *et*: notice the unusual position.

74. *fari*: see on l. 33. *sanguine*: see 594. *cretus*: sc. *sit* (subj. of indirect question).

75. *quidve ferat*: 'or what (news) he brings.' *memoret*: 'to tell us;' the subj. representing the imperative of the actual words (686. c). *quae sit fiducia capto*: 'what ground of confidence he has, now that he is a captive,' lit. 'what ground of confidence there is to (him) a captive.' He had voluntarily given himself up (l. 59), and had just spoken as though the Trojans might have been expected to shelter him (l. 71, 72); he is now asked on what hope of being spared he had been depending.

76. *ille*: see on *illa*, l. 52. *haec*: 'thus.' This line is not considered genuine, one reason being that it is inconsistent with l. 107.

77-104. *To win their sympathy, he tells how he is a victim of Ulysses' hate.*

77. *equidem*: to strengthen the assertion; notice too that *cuncta* is made emphatic by its position. *fuerit quodcumque*: 'happen what may,' 'come what will,' fut. perf. indic.

78. *vera*: 'truly, truthfully,' literally 'true,' predicative with *cuncta*. *me*: supply *esse*.

79. *hoc primum*: sc. *fateor*. *miserum*: see 570.

80. *improba*: emphatic, 'with all her malice,' 'malicious (or wanton) though she be,' not to be taken with the clause *si miserum . . . finxit*.



81. **fando**: 'in conversation,' 'by report,' cf. l. 6. **aliquod nomen**: 'some mention of Palamedes' name.' **pervenit**: by using the introductory 'there,' the two subjects *nomen* and *gloria* may be brought in later.

82. **Belidae**: descent and relationship may be indicated by *patronymics*, having the suffixes *-ades* or *-ides*. These are Greek masculine nouns of the first declension, of which the gen. sing. and nom. plur. end in *-ae*. **Palamedis**: Ulysses had feigned madness that he might escape taking part in the war. Palamedes by an adroit trick had shown that the madness was merely a pretence. This aroused Ulysses' resentment, and he compassed Palamedes' downfall by hiding a letter from Priam and some gold in Palamedes' tent and then falsely accusing him of treason to the Greeks. Palamedes was also a great inventor, and some think that Ulysses was jealous of his reputation for shrewdness. **incluta**: 'spread abroad;' nom. case, with *gloria*. **fama**: abl.

84. The recurrence of the syllable **in** is doubtless intentional. **vetabat**: the indicative shows that this was the real not the alleged reason (640). This crafty touch would all the more win the sympathy of the Trojans for Palamedes and his attendant Sinon. For the tense see 678. *b*.

85. **demisere**: see on l. 1. **neci**: see on l. 36. **cassum lumine**: 'bereft of light,' i.e., dead (437); with *quem* repeated, 'but whom.'

86. **illi**: we here come to the main clause of the sentence beginning l. 81; **illi** is emphatic: 'to him,' or 'it was to him.'

87. **pauper**: seemingly to assign a reason for Sinon's being a dependant, and thus to show that he had not come against Troy of his own will. **in arma**: 'for warfare.' **primis ab annis**: 'from my (not the war's) earliest years.' Hence **huc misit** must be used in a pregnant sense, which may be expressed by using two verbs, 'to him my father assigned me, etc., from my earliest years, and sent me hither.' For one indication of Sinon's age, see l. 138. *Misit* can mean only *virtually* sent,—that was what his act led to. [Some think that Sinon was really a mere lad ten years before, and that Virgil in l. 138 is guilty of an inconsistency.]

88. **dum stabat**: 'so long as he remained'; for the tense cf. l. 22. **regno**: local abl.; so **consiliis**, l. 89. **regum**: the princes or leaders of contingents banded against Troy.

89. **et nos**: 'we also'; *nos* really refers to the narrator only (652. ii). **nomenque**: *-que* is 'both'; omit in trans.

90. **invidia**: the abl. case. **pellacis**: suggests the means by which Ulysses brought about his death; see on l. 82.

91. **haud ignota**: 'what is well known'; litotes. **superis concessit ab oris**: a euphemism for 'he met his death.'

93. **mecum**: 'by myself' or 'within me.' **insontis**: gives the reason for the indignation.

94. **nec tacui**: referring to the previous line and implying 'nor was I contented with giving vent *by myself* to my indignation.' Notice the change of tense from *trahebam* and *indignabar* to *tacui*. **demens**: 'in my madness,' 'fool that I was.' **me**: with *promisi*, l. 96. **tulisset**: cf. *sic fata ferebant*, l. 34; trans. by 'should permit (it)' or by Eng. past. For the mood and tense (representing the future perfect indicative of direct) see 672 and 671.

95. **remeassem**: for *remeavissem*; see 755. i. a.

96. **promisi me ultorem**: 'I vowed I would avenge him,' 'I vowed myself his avenger.' **odia**: for the plur. see on l. 9.

97. **hinc**: supply *erat*; 'from this (came).'

98. **terrere**: the historical infinitive, translated as though it were the indicative (604). So *spargere* and *quaerere*.

99. **vulgum**: usually *vulgus* is neuter, here masc. for metrical convenience. **in**: 'among.' **consciis**: 'conscious of guilt,' or, according to some, 'confederate (conspiring) with others.' **quaerere arma**: in order to prevent his own accusation and punishment.

100. **nec enim**: 'and indeed. . . not,' referring back in thought to *prima labes*, l. 97. **Calchante ministro**: 'with Calchas for his accomplice (tool),' the abl. absol. (548.)

101. Sinon artfully breaks off just when he has roused their interest and curiosity. **sed autem**: 'but yet,' a colloquial usage. **quid**: 'why?'

102. **moror**: transitive; supply '*vos*' as object. **uno ordine habetis**: local ablative; 'regard as of one class,' 'regard as alike.'

103. **id**: viz. that I am a Greek; see l. 78. **jamdudum**: 'at once,' lit. 'long since,' implying that it should have been done before this; or more freely, 'the vengeance long delayed.'

104. **velit**: 'would wish' (627. c); so *mercentur*. **magno**: 'at a great price' (597). **Atridae**: i.e., Agamemnon and Menelaus; for the form cf. on l. 82.

105-144. *Having roused the interest of the Trojans, Sinon tells how, being condemned to death, he has escaped from the Greeks, and appeals to Priam for pity and mercy.*

105. **vero**: emphasizing *tum*; Sinon's plan of rousing his hearers' curiosity has succeeded. **scitari**: see 518. vi.

106. **tantium**: 'so great,' as those of Sinon.

107. **ficto pectore**: 'with false heart.'

108. **relicta**: abl. absol.; trans. by infin. coordinate with *moliri*.

109. **longo fessi**: the juxtaposition lends force to the words.

110. **fecissentque utinam!** 'would that they had!' a parenthetic wish (626). **saepe**: '(but as) often,' echoing *saepe* of l. 108.

111. **euntes**: 'as they were (just) departing.'

112. **acernis**: Virgil speaks of different woods in connection with the timbers of the horse, cf. l. 16, l. 185 and l. 258. The particular kind of wood is unimportant, the idea of 'wooden' being chiefly aimed at.

113. **toto aethere**: place where, 'throughout.' See on l. 33; the omission of the prep. is very common with *totus* in prose also.

114. **scitantiem**: here practically equal to the future part., 'to consult.' [Some editors read *scitatum*, the supine.] **oracula Phoebi**: the oracle of Phoebus or Apollo at Delphi was, in post-Homeric times, the most famous and influential in Greece.

115. **adytis**: see on l. 33.

116. **sanguine et virgine**: practically the same as *sanguine virginis*; a case of hendiadys (see on l. 319). For the sacrifice of Iphigenia, see page 8. **placastis**: = *placavistis* (755. i. a).

117. **quaerendi**: sc. *sunt*; so with **litandum**, *est*. Trans. by the active voice, 'you must,' etc.; for *litandum*, see 556.

119. **quae vox ut**: 'when this utterance' (667).

121. **parent, poscat**: subj. of indirect question after the idea of *wondering* implied in the *fear* of l. 120. We may supply 'as they wondered (or asked),' or 'in doubt.' **fata**: probably the subject of *parent*; what they are making ready is too dreadful to be made definite.

122. **hic**: 'hereupon.' **magno tumultu**: to hide the fact that it was all arranged beforehand with Calchas. **Calchanta**: words of the third declension borrowed from the Greek have often the accus. sing. in *-a*.

123. **quae sint ea numina divum**: 'what is the will of heaven,' 'what mean those revelations of the gods.' Ulysses cautiously avoids asking explicitly 'who is the man?'

125. **taciti**: 'in silence,' referring to other persons than those who *canebant scelus*. English would use 'or,' not 'and,' in such a case. **ventura**: 'what was to come' (544. *a*).

126. **bis quinos**: the distributive numerals are used in multiplication. **tectus**: either 'hidden (in his tent)' or 'hiding his thoughts.'

128. **vix tandem**: this delay also was to avoid suspicion of collusion with Ulysses.

129. **rumpit vocem**: 'he breaks forth,' 'he breaks into speech.'

130. **quae**: 'what.' **sibi**: see 578.

131. **unius**: in an emphatic position. **conversa tulere**: 'they endured when turned'; *conversa* with *ea*, the unexpressed antecedent of *quae*.

132. **dies**: sometimes fem. in the sing., chiefly (as here) of a fixed date. **parari**: historical inf.; cf. l. 98.

133. **salsae fruges**: a sacrificial cake of coarse meal and salt was crumbled and sprinkled over the victim's head. **vittae**: white fillets or bands were bound round the heads both of the victims and of those sacrificing. As usual, Virgil refers to Roman, not to Greek, customs.

134. **fateor**: it was an act of sacrilege. **leto**: dative (578. i). **vincula rupi**: not to be taken literally, but as meaning merely, 'I made my escape.'

136. **dum vela darent**: 'till they should set sail'; the subj. conveys the idea of a purpose in view, here that of coming forth and making his way to some place of safety (649. b). **si forte dedissent**: 'if perchance they did set sail (or did so).' **si forte**: it was uncertain whether they would do so without having made the sacrifice appointed. **dedissent**: subj., because part of Sinon's thought in lying concealed (672); pluperf., because his purpose could be carried out only after the Greeks had sailed; cf. l. 94.

137. **nec mihi . . spes**: 'nor have I . . hope'; sc. *est*. (582). **patriam**: see 448.

138. **exoptatum**: 'for whom I long.'

139. **quos, poenas**: double accus. after *reposcent* (569. ii); trans. *quos* 'from whom' or 'and from them.' **nostra**: cf. on l. 89.

140. **miserorum**: 'of those hapless ones,' the same persons as *quos*; trans. freely as if agreeing with *morte*.

141. **quod**: 'wherefore,' adverbial acc. (571. i). **te**: i.e., Priam; governed by *oro*. **conscia veri**: 'who know the right,' with a double reference to the truth of Sinon's story and the justice of his case.

142. **per . . . quae restet . . . fides**: 'by whatever honor remains'; = *per eam fidem quae restet* (666. b). For the subj. see 530. **qua**: fem. of *quis*, indefinite, = 'any.' Sinon has been so badly treated that he doubts the good faith of all mankind.

143. **miserere**: imperative second sing. **laborum**: see 554. a.

144. **non digna ferentis**: 'suffering undeservedly.'

145-161. *Sinon's life is spared, and on his being asked the meaning of the wooden horse, he solemnly swears to reveal all out of gratitude.*

145. **lacrimis**: dative; with about the same meaning as 'because of these tears.' **miserescimus ultro**: 'give him our pity also.'

146. **primus**: 'foremost.' **manicas**: those referred to in l. 57, put on him by his Trojan captors. **viro**: dat.; see on *leto*, l. 134.

148. **amissos hinc obliviscere**: 'henceforth give up and forget' (550. ii); *obliviscor* regularly takes the gen. of persons (554. a).

149. **mihique**, etc: freely, 'explain this truthfully that I ask.'

150. **quo**: 'for what purpose,' lit. 'whither,' 'to what end.'  
**hanc**: trans. as if *hujus*. **quis auctor**: sc. *est.*; 'on whose advice?'

151. **religio**: 'vow,' 'propitiation'; see l. 17.

154. **vos**: object of *testor*. **ignes**: *i.e.*, the sun, moon, and stars. **non violabile**: 'inviolable,' *i.e.*, which may not be sworn falsely by with impunity.

156. **deum**: = *deorum*; cf. on l. 14. The fillets were sacred to the god in honor of whom the offering was made. **hostia**: 'as a victim'; hence this was an oath especially sacred to him.

157. **fas**: sc. *est*. **sacrata jura**: 'the vows I have sworn to,' 'my solemn oaths'; Virgil has in mind probably the *sacramentum* or oath of allegiance of the Roman soldier. Sinon is thus to be no longer a Greek soldier, a friend or confidant of the Greeks, or a citizen of Greece.

158. **odisse**: a defective verb, used in the perfect system with the meaning of the present. **viros**: 'them,' emphatic; the *men* themselves are contrasted with their *plans*.

159. **qua**: neut. plur. acc. of indefinite pron. *quis*; *si qua* freely 'whatever.' **nec ullis**: = *nullis*. **patriae**: 'gen.; 'of country.'

160. **tu**: *i.e.*, *Troja*. **maneas**, **serve**s: trans. by the imperative (623. ii. c); *promissis manere* = to abide by promises; local ablative. **servata**: 'when preserved.'

161. **si**: 'as surely as'; lit. 'if.' **feram**: fut. indic. (478). **magna**: acc. plur. (571); trans. freely, 'greatly.'

162-194. *The horse, he states, is a substitute for the Palladium stolen from Troy, but is purposely made too huge to enter the city, lest the Trojans be benefited by its protection.*

162. **coepti belli fiducia**: 'their confidence in beginning the war' or 'the confidence in which the war began.' **coepti**: lit. 'begun.'



163. **auxiliis**: 'in the aid'; local or instrumental abl. **ex quo**: supply *tempore*; 'from the time when,' 'after.' **impius**: a constant epithet, but used with special reference to this act of sacrilege, so *scelerum inventor*.

164. **sed enim**: unusually late in the sentence; *sed* implies that this hope had come to an end; *enim* gives the reason why. Trans. simply 'but.'

165. **fatale**. . . **Palladium**: the Palladium was a small statue of Pallas which had fallen from heaven in the early days of Troy. So long as the Trojans kept it safe, their city was secure, hence *fatale*, 'fateful.' **avellere**: with *aggressi*; see 518. vi.

166. **summae**: increasing our appreciation of their daring.

168. **virgineas**: indicating what an insult and desecration their touch was. **ausi**: sc. *sunt*; so with *fractae*, l. 170.

169. **ex illo**: referring to *ex quo*, l. 163. **fluere**, etc.: the figure seems to be that of an ebbing tide. For the historical infin. cf. on l. 98.

170. **mens**: on the monosyllabic ending see page 19. **aversa**: sc. *est*; so with *positum*, l. 172.

171. **ea signa**: 'signs of this,' lit. 'those signs.'

172. **arsere**: English would insert 'when' before this clause.

173. **arrectis**: 'staring,' lit. 'uplifted,' out of indignation. **salsus**: merely a constant epithet of *sudor*. **per**: 'over.'

174. **ipsa**: 'she (*i.e.*, the goddess) herself,' as distinguished from the local indications of her anger just mentioned. **mirabile**: appositive adj. (acc.) modifying the sentence. **dictu**: 'to tell' (470).

175. **ferens**: 'with,' lit. 'bearing.' **trementem**: *i.e.*, in her wrath.

176. **tentanda**: sc. *esse*.

178. **omina ni repetant**: 'unless they seek fresh omens,' referring to the Roman custom of returning to Rome to repeat the auspices in case of ill-success; for the mood (representing an original fut. ind.) see 687. b. **numen reducant quod . . . . avexere**: two interpretations are given, (1) to bring back the deity (*i.e.*, the Palladium) they had carried away (to

Greece); (2) to bring back the divine favor which (when they first came) they bore with them (from Greece). The first forces the meaning of *numen*, while it is unlikely if not impossible that the Palladium should have been already sent to Greece. The second makes both the mood and the tense of *avexere* hard to account for, as the indicative *avexere* cannot be a part of Calchas' prophecy, but is a parenthetical statement of Sinon's. (670. i). It is possible that l. 179 is an interpolation. **Argis:** see on l. 193.

180. **quod petiere:** 'as to their making for' (640. vii). **Mycenas:** see on l. 25.

181. **arma:** here with the force of **armatos**. **parant:** the principal verb; 'securing gods to attend them,' means 'winning the favor of the gods again.' **remenso:** with passive force, although deponent.

182. **improvisi:** see 705. *d*.

183. **pro:** lit. 'in behalf of,' *i.e.*, 'in place of' the Palladium, and 'in propitiation of' the offended deity.

184. **triste:** of its results. **quae piaret:** trans. by infin. (388).

185. **tamen:** implies that although a substitute was to be built, it was not to be taken into the city where the Palladium had been. **immensam:** has special emphasis.

186. **caelo:** see on l. 36.

187. **portis:** 'by (*or at*) the gates' (596. ii. *a*). **aut:** couples two similar ideas; **neu**, l. 188, introduces a new thought (526. i). **in:** 'within.'

188. **religione:** 'faith,' 'worship,' 'sanctity.' Sinon means that the substitute for the Palladium, if received within the city and honored by the Trojans, would protect them as the Palladium itself had.

189. **violasset:** for the form see 755. i. *a*; for the mood and tense see on *tulisset*, l. 94. Sinon is now quoting Calchas' prophecy; the idea of *saying* is involved in *jussit*, l. 186 (691). **Minervae:** see on l. 31.

190. **di**: contracted for *dei*. **prius**: 'rather,' more lit. 'first,' *i.e.*, before it can come upon you. **omen convertant**: as though a god's wrath, while it had to be satisfied, could be turned aside on others; for the subj. see 626. **ipsum**: *i.e.*, Calchas.

191. **futurum**: sc. *esse*; 'would come.' See on l. 189.

193. **ultro**: 'even,' 'further'; *i.e.*, Asia would not only be freed from a defensive war like the present, but would itself invade Greece; cf. l. 145. **Pelopea moenia**: *i.e.*, of Argos, one of the chief cities of the Peloponnesus, and often put for Greece generally. **bello**: see 415.

194. **ea fata**: referring to *magnum exitium* above. **manere**: notice the change of tense; the verb ('await') carries in itself the reference to the future.

195-233. *Any hesitation remaining, after Sinon's artful story, is removed when two sea-serpents appear, destroy Laocoon who had hurled a spear at the wooden horse, and then take refuge in the temple of Pallas.*

195. **insidiis**: abl. of cause.

196. **credita**: sc. *est*. **capti**: sc. *sumus*. **coactis**: 'forced' (544. b).

197. **quos**: 'we whom.' **Larissaeus**: a stock epithet, without any special force or appropriateness here.

199. **majus**: 'a sight greater' than that of Sinon. **miseris**: 'to the ill-fated (Trojans).'

200. **magis**: with *tremendum*. **improvida**: either expecting no such occurrence, or generally so, cf. l. 54.

201. **ductus**: 'chosen,' lit. 'drawn.' **Neptuno**: dative (578).

202. **sollemnes**: 'wonted,' 'accustomed.' **ad**: 'at.'

203. **per alta**: 'over the deep'; they were first seen far out at sea.

205. **pelago**: 'on the sea'; for the dat. see 577.

206. **quorum**: 'their,' lit. 'whose' (667); in prose it would be the first word.

207. **pars cetera**: 'the rest.'

208. **sinuatque volumine**: freely, 'curving (wreathing) in coils.'

209. **fit**: 'rises'; the nature of the sound is indicated by the repetition of **s**. **salò**: abl. absolute. **tenebant**: 'they were gaining.'

210. **ardentes**: acc. case. **oculos suffecti**: 'their eyes suffused with blood and fire,' more freely, 'with eyes bloodshot and blazing with fire.' For the accusative *oculos*, see on l. 57.

211. **ora**: accusative.

212. **visu**: abl. of cause (595). **agmine**: suggesting the movement of a long column.

213. **Laocoonta**: see on l. 122.

215. **morsu depascitur**: 'biting, feeds upon'; as though the abl. of manner were a present participle. **miseros**: a transferred epithet.

216. **post**: an adverb. **auxilio**: 'to their aid'; dative (404).

218. **bis**: probably once each. **medium**: 'about the waist'; masc.; understand *Laocoonta* (175). **collo circum terga dati**: 'encircling his neck with their bodies'; more literally, 'twining their bodies about his neck.' **collo**: dative (577). **circum dati**: = *circumdati*, a middle use (569. iii).

219. **capite**: referring to both; the plural could not occur in this metre; for the case see 598. **altis**: having much the force of an adverb with *superant*.

220. **simul**: corresponding to *simul*, l. 222.

221. **perfusus vittas**: see on l. 57 and compare l. 210. The priestly office of Laocoön<sup>1</sup> is no protection.

<sup>1</sup> A cut of the celebrated Laocoön group by the Rhodian sculptors Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, is given on page 37. Virgil's description should be compared with the sculptural treatment of the same subject.

"Now that we know the group of Laocoön to have been made some fifty years before Virgil's description of the same subject was written, our comparison of the literary and the sculptural treatment of the same theme is freed from a good deal of vain speculation. The group cannot be intended as an illustration of Virgil's description; and although both are doubtless derived from a common tradition, what we know of Virgil's method in other cases will warn us against assuming any very close imitation of the original from which he copied, especially in the pictorial

223. **quales mugitus cum**: 'such bellowings as when,' for *tales mugitus tollit quales tollit taurus*. [Another reading is **qualis mugitus**, sc. *est*.] **fusit**: perfect (680. *d*).

224. **securim**: accusative; see 718. *i*.

225. **lapsu**: 'gliding'; cf. on l. 215. **summa**: the shrine was on the citadel; cf. l. 41.

227. **sub pedibus**: 'at the feet.' **deae**: evidently the Palladium was not the only statue of the goddess in the citadel. **teguntur**: 'find shelter' (656. *iv*).

228. **tum vero**: cf. on l. 105. **novus**: 'new' [or, according to some, 'strange']. In l. 212 the Trojans' fear is at the dreadful appearance of the serpents, now their fear is caused by the thought that the serpents are the instruments of the goddess. **cunctis**: dative, freely 'of all' or 'every' (579. *a*).

229. **merentem**: 'deservedly,' 'duly' (705. *d*).

230. **ferunt**: 'they say,' 'men say,' the subject being indefinite.

231. **qui . . . laeserit**: 'for having struck,' 'in that he pierced'; for the subj. see 665. **tergo**: dative, trans. by 'at.'

232. **ducendum**: sc. *esse*.

233. **numina**: for the plur. see on l. 9. For the broken line cf. l. 66.

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realization of the scene which must have been in his mind. On the other hand, the description of Virgil does not appear to be derived directly from the group made by Agesander and his colleagues. It is by the succession of the narrative, as Lessing points out, that the poet attains his effect, not by an elaborate description of the pose of his subjects at any dramatic moment. The awful approach of the serpents across the sea, their first attack on the two children, and their turning to Laocoön himself, when he rushes to the aid of his sons, cannot find any expression in sculpture, though on these things the pathos and terror of the poetical description mainly depend. But when we turn to the group itself, we cannot help feeling that the object of the sculptor was not so much to express in marble the story of Laocoön as to make use of the theme as a pretext for a group of figures struggling in the agony of a cruel death."

—E. A. GARDNER.

234-249. *Believing this portent to indicate the goddess' will, we draw the horse within the walls with blind rejoicings.*

234. **dividimus**: the gates of ancient cities were narrow and low, so that the Trojans had to make a breach in the walls. **muros, moenia**: the former 'the walls,' the latter more general, 'the fortifications,' 'the fortified parts.'

235. **accingunt**: usually transitive, here 'gird themselves,' 'set to,' as if *se* were added.

236. **rotarum lapsus**: an abstract expression for 'gliding wheels.' **collo intendunt**: 'stretch on (*i.e.*, fasten to) its neck.' For the datives *pedibus* and *collo* see 577.

239. **contingere**: here 'to lay hold of'; see 518. vi.

240. **illa**: *i.e.*, *machina*. **urbi**: with *illabitur* (577 and 576. iii).

241. This outburst is natural and effective at such a crisis. **divum**; see on *Danaum*, l. 14. **divum domus**: 'home of our gods'; to the ancients the gods of a city were local, rather than all-powerful, deities; Aeneas was now seeking a new home for the gods of his city, who were homeless like himself.

242. **Dardanidum**: for *Dardanidarum*; see on l. 14.

243. **substitit**: such a stoppage was ominous, according to ancient superstition. **utero**: 'from' not 'in.' **dedere**: see on l. 1.

244. **immemores**: here 'heedless' rather than 'forgetful.'

245. **arce**: see on l. 33.

246. **etiam**: 'too,' *i.e.*, in addition to the warnings just mentioned. **fatis**: either dat. 'to,' *i.e.*, to give utterance to, or abl. of manner 'with.' **Cassandra**: gifted with prophetic power by the god Apollo, who loved her. His love being unrequited, he ordained that her prophecies should never be believed.

247. **credita**: may be taken equally well with *Cassandra* or *ora*. The passive participle is irregularly used as if *credo* were transitive (557). **Teucris**: 'by the Trojans'; dat. not abl. (581. i).

248. **deum**: see on l. 14. **quibus esset**: the subjunctive may be explained in two ways, (a) as causal, explaining *miseri*, 'in that this was our last day,' (b) as concessive, opposed to *festum velamus fronde*, 'although that was our last day' (665).



250-267. *At night the Greek fleet returns; the Greeks in the horse are let out by Sinon, seize the gates, and admit their friends.*

250. **vertitur** : Virgil's idea is that the sky is a hollow sphere, revolving around the earth and bringing darkness or light in its course. **ruit** ; 'hastens up'; see on l. 9.

252. **Myrmidonum** : for the Greeks in general.

254. **ibat** : 'was advancing,' 'was on its way.' **navibus** : abl. absolute.

255. **silentia** : for the plural see on *somnos*, l. 9. The quiet of the night is given as much prominence as the moonlight. Both of these aided the Greeks on their way. [Others think that the moon had not yet risen, although it is moonlight in l. 340, and that it was the darkness, not the light, that favored the Greeks.]

256. **regia puppis** : *i.e.*, Agamemnon's, the leader of the Greeks. **cum extulerat**. . . . **laxat** : both verbs go with *cum*, the principal verb being *ibat*. For the indicative with *cum* see 644. *b*. The shifting of tenses is due to the pluperf. (to be translated as if *extulit*) being used to express an instantaneous act, and to the historical pres. being used for vividness' sake.

257. **defensus** : *i.e.*, from discovery by the Trojans. **iniquis** : to the Trojans.

258. **utero** : cf. on l. 33 ; but see also on *lateri*, l. 19. **Danaos et claustra laxat** : the verb has a different meaning as applied to the two nouns, the peculiarity known as zeugma. The more regular meaning is that with *claustra*.

263. **primus** : 'foremost, or first of all' is a better rendering than 'princely,' though neither is satisfactory.

264. **Epeos** : a Greek nom. = *Epeus*.

266. **portis** : cf. on l. 187.

267. **conscia** : meaning that they were aware of the plan and working in harmony with those within.

268-297. *The spirit of Hector appears in a vision to Aeneas, tells him that Troy is doomed, and bids him flee, taking with him the gods of Troy, and seek a new home.*

268. **prima** : the first sleep is the deepest, hence the sweetest (*gratissima*). **mortalibus aegris** : Virgil has always a deep sense of the mystery and sadness of human life, which is here brought into relation with the graciousness of the gods. The phrase also heightens our sympathy for the Trojans.

269. **dono** : ablative.

270. **maestissimus** : 'in the deepest grief' ; used appositively. It is rarely, even in poetry, that Latin joins an attributive adjective to a proper name.

272. **ut quondam** : belongs to all the details of this line and the next ; hence to be rendered before *raptatus bigis*. The words imply that his present appearance was exactly that presented by him when dragged at Achilles' chariot. For the events referred to in lines 272-278 see page 9.

273. **trajectus lora** : trans. freely, 'his feet pierced with the thongs,' see 569. iv. **tumentes** : indicating that he was still alive, as the limbs of a dead body would not swell from violence.

274. **mihi** : dat. (579. d). **qualis** : 'in what guise.' **illo** : 'that' or 'the,' with much the force of 'that other' or 'the one we knew.'

275. **redit** : historical pres. ; the scene comes vividly before him. **indutus** : 'clad in,' literally 'having put on himself' (569. iii). **Achilli** : for the genitive ending see on *Ulixi*, l. 7.

276. **puppibus** : dat., see on l. 36. Vessels in ancient times, when not in active use, were hauled up on shore, with the prows towards the sea ; the sterns would thus be the part first attacked from land.

277. **barbam, crines** : with *gerens*, to be translated 'with.'

278. **vulnera** : those received when he was dragged around the walls by Achilles. Homer says of the Greeks who crowded round the dead body : "Nor did any stand by but wounded him." **plurima** : 'many' ; with *quae*, but trans. with **vulnera**.

279. **ultro**: with *compellare*; 'first,' i.e., of his own motion, without waiting to be addressed. **flens ipse**: with reference to l. 271.

280. **expromere**: implying that the words came with difficulty.

281. **lux**: a common metaphor, here meaning 'defence' or 'safety' rather than 'glory.' **Teucrum**: see on l. 14.

282. **tantae**: 'long'; lit.? **tenuere**: understand *te* as its object. Aeneas seems in his dream to have forgotten Hector's death, and to think of him as merely long absent.

283. **expectate**: to be taken closely with *venis*, but attracted by *Hector* from nom. to voc. **ut**: 'how,' 'with what feelings,' with *aspicimus*, not with *defessi*.

285. **serenos**: of his usual appearance. For the plur. see on l. 9.

287. **ille nihil**: sc. *respondit*; see on l. 42. **me . . . moratur**: 'heeds my idle questions,' lit. 'lingers over me,' etc. (704. c).

288. **imo**: see 586. vi. b.

289. **nate dea**: 'goddess-born'; see p. 9.; for *dea*, abl., see 594. **his**: indicating them; for the case cf. on l. 134.

290. **muros**: more forcible than *urbem*. **alta**: with *Troja*; another reading is *alto*, with *culmine*.

291. **sat datum**: sc. *est*; a legal term, used of giving security for a debt; freely 'have had their due.' **dextra**: abl.

292. **possent, defensa fuissent**: for subj. see 477. The difference in tense is caused by the former verb implying *at any time* (past or present). For *fuissent* in place of *essent* see 683. d. **etiam**: 'also,' i.e., as well as by yours; or perhaps 'even.'

293. **Penates**: the guardian spirits of Troy, conceived as protectors of the national hearth; hence associated with Vesta (l. 297), whose 'undying fire' ensured the safety of the city.

294. **comites**: predicative (570); 'as companions'; freely 'to share thy destiny.'

295. **magna**: trans. either 'the mighty city thou shalt build' (cf. on l. 278), or 'which thou shalt build in might' (570).

296. **vittas Vestamque**: by hendiadys for 'Vesta with her fillets.'

297. **effert**: it would seem that Hector actually gives these sacred things to Aeneas, and does not merely appear in the dream to do so. The appearance was thus more than a dream.

298-317. *Aeneas awakes, and, finding the city in flames, rushes forth to gather his comrades.*

298. **diverso luctu**: either 'various sounds of grief,' or 'sounds of grief from various parts of the city.'

299. **secreta**: in the predicate; so *oblecta*.

302. **excutor**: 'I rouse myself'; pass. used reflexively (656. iv).

303. **ascensu supero**: 'climb to,' lit. 'gain by climbing.'

304. **veluti cum**: the comparison instituted is between the bewilderment of Aeneas and of the shepherd, but a further comparison is implied between the din of battle and the sounds of destruction heard by the shepherd.

305. **montano flumine**: 'with its mountain flood (or stream)'; the genitive might have been expected.

306. **laeta**: 'glad,' i.e., 'luxuriant.' **boum labores**: a phrase taken from Homer and meaning 'the ploughed fields'; *boum* is the regular form of the gen. plur. of *bos* (718. ii).

307. **stupet**: with *veluti*, l. 304. **inscius**: 'bewildered,' 'dazed,' i.e., not comprehending it all. **alto vertice**: to harmonize with Aeneas' position, see l. 302.

309. **manifesta fides**: 'the truth (or proof) is clear,' i.e., of what was told him in the dream. [Another interpretation supplies *Danaum* with *fides*, meaning 'bad faith.']

310. **dedit ruinam**: 'fell crashing,' lit. 'gave a fall.' Notice how the position of *ampla* heightens the effect of *dedit ruinam*. Deiphobus had married Helen after Paris' death, and his house was the first attacked.

311. **Vulcano superante**: 'as the flames gained the mastery'; a case of metonymy, like *Ucalegon*, l. 312.

312. **Ucalegon**: put for his house. **Sigea freta**: the Hellespont, so called from Sigeum, a promontory at the entrance of the strait. **lata**: expressive of the vastness of the conflagration.

313. **exoritur**: see 509. c. ii. **virum**: see on l. 14.

314. **nec sat rationis**: 'nor yet is there much (lit. sufficient) purpose (*or* sense)' (586. iii). His action is due to passion, not to reflection; cf. *amens, ardent animi, furor iraque mentem praecipitant*, all expressing the same idea.

315. **glomerare**: see 518. vi. **bello**: 'for war' (404); in prose *ad bellum*.

316. **animi**: 'my spirit,' poetic plural, see on l. 9. **mentem praecipitant**: 'drive my reason headlong.'

317. **succurrit**: 'it occurs to me,' 'the thought comes to me'; its subject is the clause *pulchrum mori in armis*, in which *mori* is the subject of *esse* supplied (603. a), 'that it is a noble thing to die,' etc. Compare Horace's line, *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*.

318-369. *Aeneas, learning from Panthus that all is lost, gathers a band of Trojans with whom to make a last desperate resistance. As they advance, they find everywhere grief, terror and death.*

318. **ecce autem**: 'but lo.' **Panthus**: a Greek name, hence the nom. in *-ūs*, and voc. in *-ū*, l. 322. **Achivum**: see on l. 14.

319. **Othryades**: see on l. 82. **arcis**: etc., 'the priest of Phoebus in the citadel,' where several gods had their shrines. By a figure of speech (*hendiadys*) one idea is presented by means of two ideas connected by *and*.

320. **sacra**: either 'sacred vessels' or perhaps 'the sacred image,' the same as *deos*, by which Phoebus alone is meant.

321. **ipse**: to be taken closely with *manu*; an indication of the extremity of his peril. **trahit**: another case of *zeugma* (see on l. 259). Taken literally with *nepotem*, it is very expressive of his rapid flight; with the other objects it can mean only 'bears.' **cursu**: 'rapidly, hurriedly' (596. iii). **limina**: of the house which Aeneas was just leaving.

322. **quo . . . loco**: 'how stands the welfare of the state?' lit. 'in what position (is) the chief interest?' **prendimus**: 'are

we seizing,' a remonstrance more lively than 'are we to seize,' implying that if the citadel is being given up, no stand can be made elsewhere against the enemy. [A less likely explanation is to take the line as an inquiry where the Trojans are rallying, 'where is the chief contest? what stronghold are we seizing?']

323. **talía reddit**: 'answered thus'; for the indic. cf. on l. 256.

324. **summa**: 'the crowning,' *i.e.*, 'the last.' **dies**: cf. on l. 132.  
**ineluctabile tempus**: 'the inevitable hour.'

325. **fuimus**: the verb is emphatic, 'have been,' *i.e.*, 'have had our day,' 'are no more.'

326. **ferus**: emphatic, giving the reason for the action. **omnia**: 'all power.' **Argos**: 'to Argos,' see on l. 193; for the acc. see 618.

327. **incensa**: 'burning'; lit. 'fired, or set on fire'; its position would warrant our making it a separate clause in translating.

328. **arduus**: predicate with *astans*.

329. **miscet**: 'spreads,' 'scatters.'

330. **portis**: 'at the gates' (577).

331. **milia quot**: for *tot milia quot* (668. ii); the exaggeration is natural in Panthus' excitement. **magnis**: heightens the effect of *quot milia*. **Mycenis**: see 618.

332. **angusta viarum**: 'the narrow streets,' lit. 'the narrows of the streets'; a peculiar extension of the partitive gen.

333. **ferri acies**: 'keen edge of the sword,' 'the sharp steel.'

334. **neci**: 'for slaughter,' actively not passively (404). **primi**: 'the foremost,' who at least might be expected to offer resistance.

335. **caeco Marte**: 'in the blind fight' (596. iii), *i.e.*, 'fighting blindly'; because of the surprise and the absence of any prospect of success.

336. **talibus dictis**: 'at these words.' **numine**: as revealed in Panthus' words. The news of the loss of the citadel has changed the purpose of Aeneas (l. 315).

338. **aethera**: see on *Calchanta*, l. 122.

339. **maximus**: 'most mighty.'



340. **per lunam**: 'in the moonlight.' **oblati**: see 656. iv.
341. **agglomerant**: understand *se* from l. 339.
342. **illis diebus**: 'during those last days' (621). **forte**: 'as it chanced.'
343. **insano**: of its disastrous effect.
344. **gener**: anticipating the relationship he sought.
345. **qui non audierit**: 'in that he did not heed'; cf. on l. 231.
347. **quos**: 'these' (667). **audere in proelia**: '(be) bold for battle.'
348. **super**: adv., 'further'; they had courage already, but Aeneas still further incites them. **his**: sc. *dictis*; 'with these words,' 'thus.'
349. **si vobis**, etc.: 'if your desire is fixed to follow one who dares the utmost.' With *vobis* (dat. of possessor) sc. *est*.
350. **sequi**: cf. on l. 10. **sit**: see 533. **rebus**: 'of affairs'; for the dat. see 582.
351. **excessere**: alluding to the belief that its gods abandoned a city on the point of capture. See on l. 241.
352. **di**: cf. on l. 190. **quibus**: 'by (means of) whom.' **steterat**: notice the tense.
353. **incensae**: gains emphasis from being the first word of the line, before a pause; see on l. 327. **moriamur, ruamus**: *moriamur* is put first (although second in order of time), because it gives the general idea, which is made more definite by *in . . . ruamus* (465).
354. **una**: 'only,' 'one only'; sc. *est*.
355. **animis**: they were filled with courage already, see l. 347; Aeneas' words rouse them to fury.
357. **caecos**: 'blindly,' 'recklessly'; cf. l. 335.
358. **siccis**: *i.e.*, thirsting for blood.
359. **in**: 'to meet' or 'to.' **mediaeque**, etc.: 'hold our course through the midst of the city,' seemingly to the citadel. For the gen. see 383.
360. **cava**: 'encircling,' 'enfolding,' abl. with *umbra*. The darkness that, in spite of the moonlight, prevails through the city, increases the horror of the struggle and seems to intensify the sadness of the Trojans' position.

361. **fando**: 'in words'; cf. ll. 6 and 81; freely 'what tongue.'

362. **explicet, possit**: for the subj. see on *temperet*, l. 8.

364. **plurima**: 'thick,' more lit. 'abundant.' **inertia**: 'lifeless'; though many prefer to take it as meaning 'helpless,' with reference to the women and children.

365. **religiosa**: emphasizing the fact that nowhere was refuge found from the slaughter.

366. **dant**: 'pay.' To the Romans a punishment inflicted or suffered is a penalty exacted or paid.

367. **quondam**: 'at times.' **victis**: for the dat. see 579. *a*.

369. **luctus**: sc. *est*. **plurima imago**: the sing., like our 'many a'; freely 'the sight of death at every turn, or death in many a shape.'

370-401. *Meeting a body of Greeks, Aeneas' followers cut them down, and dressing themselves in the Grecian armor, advance spreading destruction among their enemies.*

371. **Androgeos**: cf. on l. 264. **credens inscius**: 'believing us, in his ignorance,' 'ignorantly deeming us'; sc. *nos esse*. **Inscius** is emphatic; see on l. 353.

372. **ultra**: as in l. 279.

373. **nam**: 'why,' remonstrating. **sera**: 'sluggish,' 'laggard,' the effect ascribed to the cause. **tam**: omit in trans.; cf. l. 282.

374. **rapiunt feruntque**: 'pillage and plunder'; an echo of the common phrase *ferre et agere*, denoting complete spoliation.

375. **celsis**: a stock epithet without special force here. Others read this line without an interrogation.

376. **dabantur**: note the tense, indicating a suspicious hesitation where an immediate answer was expected.

377. **sensit delapsus**: 'perceived that he had fallen.' If this be the literal translation, then *delapsus* is for *se delapsus esse*; the omission of *se* and *esse* is common, but the attraction of case rather rare and probably due to Greek influence. [Some take *sensit* absolutely, and *delapsus* as a participle used quite regularly, lit. 'having fallen, he was aware (of it).']

378. **retro**: unnecessary to the sense but adding emphasis. **cum voce**: equivalent to 'and his voice as well.'

379. **aspris**: contracted for *asperis*. **qui**: 'one who' (666. *a*).

380. **humi**: better taken with *pressit* than with *nitens*. **nitens**: 'as he struggles on,' *i.e.*, because of the brambles. **pressit**, **refugit**: the perf. tense in the former is due to its being prior to *refugit* (676. *b*); in the latter it is similar to the usage in l. 12 (see note) and pictures the man just as the convulsive act of recoiling is finished and he is full of agitation (*trepidus*).

381. **iras**: 'its angry head'; abstract for concrete. For the plur. *iras* and *colla* see on l. 9. **colla**: see 572, not the object of *tumentem*, which is intrans.; but we may translate freely 'puffing out.'

382. **abibat**: notice the tense; 'was making off' (678. *c*).

383. **et**: in prose would come before *densis*. **circumfundimur armis**: 'encircle (them) with arms'; the passive used reflexively; cf. on l. 302.

385. **labori**: 'effort'; for the dat. see 553.

386. **hic**: adverb. **animis**: also with *exsultans*, 'flushed with' (595).

387. **qua**: adverb. **fortuna**: referring to l. 385.

388. **dextra**: agreeing by attraction with the subject (*fortuna*), not with the reflexive. **sequamur**: see 465; so for *mutemus*, l. 39, and *aptemus*, l. 390.

389. **insignia**: especially the armor of the Greeks (such as helmets and shields), which was different from that of the Trojans.

390. **dolus an virtus**: understand *sit*; 'whether it be craft or courage'; (536 and ii). **in**: 'in the case of,' 'in dealing with.' **requirat**: see 627. *d*.

391. **deinde**: with reference to the time of *sic fatus*.

392. **clipei insigne decorum**: 'the beautifully blazoned shield'; lit. 'the beautiful device of the shield'; *insigne* refers to the device (usually some animal) embossed on the shield. For the acc. see 569. iii.

394. **ipse**: seems here to have the force of 'too.'

395. **laeta**: see 705. *d*. **recentibus**: 'fresh-won.'

396. **Danais**: dative (577). **haud numine nostro**: 'under auspices (lit. divine favor) not our own.' The Trojans had been

abandoned by their own gods (l. 351), and now by putting on Greek armor they seemed to be enjoying the protection of alien gods, but only for a time (l. 402).

398. **Orco**: 'to Pluto,' *i.e.*, 'to death'; for the dat. see on l. 36.

399. **alii**: followed by *pars* = *alii*. **cursu**: 'in haste.'

401. **scandunt**: for the plural verb with the sing. subject (*pars*) compare l. 32 (see 509. fn.). **nota**: suggesting that it is from unknown evils and the uncertainty of the night they are fleeing. **conduntur**: see 656. iv.

402-437. *At last, while attempting to rescue Cassandra, Aeneas' band is overwhelmed by the Greeks; Aeneas himself escapes and goes to Priam's palace.*

402. **Heu . . . divis**: 'Alas, none may trust at all to the gods against their will.' See on l. 396. **nihil**: adverbial (571. i). **fas fidere**: sc. *est* (603. a). **divis**: dative (553).

403. **Priameia**: 'daughter of Priam.'

404. **templo adytisque**: the latter is the inner sanctuary. Aeneas evidently had now reached the citadel.

405. **tendens**: 'straining'; common in the sense of stretching out the hands, and here put in place of *tollens* because looking forward to *palmas*, l. 406. **ardentia**: in indignant protest.

406. **arcebant**: so that she could not raise them; hence 'confined, or restrained,' rather than 'bound.'

407. **non tulit**: 'could not brook (or bear).' Coroeus was betrothed to her, see lines 342-344. **furiata mente**: abl. absol.; 'his mind in a frenzy.'

408. **periturus**: 'to die' (614); cf. l. 47. **in**: see 577. ii.

409. **densis armis**: abl.; compare l. 383. [According to some, dat., 'into the thick of the fight' (577).]

410. **hic primum**: implying that this was the beginning of their reverses; notice *tum*, l. 413, and *etiam*, l. 420, answering to *primum*. **delubri**: the same as the *templo* of l. 404.

411. **nostrorum**: 'of our own people (or friends).' **miserrima**: because caused by their own countrymen.

412. **facie**: 'because of,' etc. (595). **errore jubarum**: 'the mistake caused by,' etc.

413. **gemitu . . . ira**: 'with a cry of rage at the loss of the maiden'; another case of hendiadys. Note the partic. suggesting an abstract idea (cf. 704. *b*). For the gen. see 586. *ii*.

414. **acerrimus**: 'fiercest (of all)'; it was he who was seeking to carry off Cassandra as his prize.

416. **adversi**: in the predicate with *configunt*. **quondam**: as in l. 367. **rupto**: 'when . . . bursts forth,' the middle use.

418. **equis**: with *lactus* 'exulting in' (600. *b*); the winds are often spoken of fancifully as borne by horses or in chariots.

420. **illi si quos**: 'all whom,' lit. 'those, if any.'

421. **tota urbe**: trans. by 'throughout' (618. *v*).

422. **primi**: see 705. *e*. The Greeks with Ajax and the Atridae seemingly had taken Aeneas' followers for another band of plundering Greeks, disputing with them for the spoils.

423. **ora . . . signant**: 'mark the alien accent on our lips'; lit. 'the lips differing in tone.' A different dialect rather than a different language seems to be meant.

425. **Divae**: that is, Pallas or Minerva; compare l. 404.

426. **unus**: intensive, with the superlative, like our 'very' or 'by far.'

428. **dis aliter visum**: sc. *est*, 'the gods willed otherwise' than one would expect from his uprightness. Compare 'Heaven's ways are not as our ways.' This is another instance of that quality of Virgil spoken of on l. 268.

429. **sociis**: the *nostrorum* of l. 411. **plurima pietas**: 'all thy goodness or piety'; see l. 319.

430. **labentem textit**: 'protect in thy fall,' meaning 'save from destruction'; cf. *euntes*, l. 110. **infula**: cf. on l. 221.

431. **extrema flamma**: 'death flames'; the burning city is to his friends a funeral pyre. This appeal to Troy is far more impressive than one to the Trojans now listening to his story would have been.

433. **vitavisse**: the subject, *me*, left to be gathered from the context, as often in poetry (514. x). **vices**: 'encounters' (i.e., changing blows), or 'chances of war,' are both possible renderings. **Danaum**: with both *tela* and *vices*. [Others connect it w. *manu*; cf. l. 383.]

434. **ut caderem**: better taken with *si fata fuissent* (equivalent to a verb of determining) than with *meruisse* (522. c). **divellimur**: 'we tear ourselves,' middle or reflexive use (656. iv).

436. **gravior**: 'burdened,' the comparative having really an intensive force (593. iii). **tardus**: 'stiff,' 'crippled.' **Ulixi**: subjective genitive, 'dealt by' (429. c).

437. **vocati**: agreeing with the subject of *divellimur*. **clamore**: 'by the shouting,' not 'with shouts.'

438-452. *At Priam's palace Aeneas finds a fierce struggle going on, the Greeks trying to scale the battlements and to force the doors, the Trojans resisting.*

438. **vero**: indicating that something important is to be told, that some crisis has been reached; cf. ll. 105 and 309. **pugnam**: depending on *cernimus*, l. 441. **nusquam**: 'no where else,' that is, the struggle here is so intense that it seems impossible there should be any left to fight elsewhere.

439. **forent**: the imperf. subj. of *sum* has also *forem, fores, foret* and *forent* for *essem*, etc. For the mood see 566. **nulli**: 'no others.'

440. **sic**: looking back to *ceu . . . urbe*; omit in trans. **Martem indomitum**: 'a stubborn fight,' repeating the idea of *ingentem pugnam*, after the parenthesis.

441. **acta testudine**: 'under cover of a roof of shields,' lit. 'the *testudo* being advanced.' The cover of overlapping shields resembled a tortoise-shell. Tennyson probably had this passage in mind when he wrote:

"Heroes tall,  
Dislodging pinnacle and parapet  
Upon the tortoise creeping to the wall."

The assault is two-fold: an attempt to scale the walls, 442-449, 458-468; and an attempt to force the gates, 449-450, 469-485. The former is referred to in the words *ad tecta ruentes*, the latter in the words *obsessum . . . limen*.



422. **parietibus**: local abl. or dat. For the scansion, see p. 19. 2. **sub**: 'hard by,' 'close to'; the daring Greeks do not seek out weak parts to attack, but assail the wall where it is strongest.

443. **nituntur**: the subject changes. **ad tela**: 'against (*or* to ward off) the missiles.'

444. **protecti**: 'to protect themselves,' 'for protection'; lit. 'thus protected,' with proleptic force. **prensant**: see 758. ii.

445. **contra**: an adverb. **tecta domorum culmina**: 'the covered roof of the house,' 'the covering of the palace roof'; for the plural see on l. 9.

446. **quando**: 'since.' **ultima**: 'the end.'

447. **extrema in morte**: 'on the point (*or* in the extremity) of death' (175). **his telis**: 'with these as weapons,' predicative.

448. **veterum**, etc.: emphasizing the sadness of the position, where all that is glorious and dear to the Trojans is lost.

449. **alii**: *i.e.*, of the Trojans. **imas**: 'beneath, *i.e.*, at the foot of the walls, on top of which are the defenders just mentioned.

450. **obsedere**: 'block, *or* beset,' to prevent their being forced in. In l. 441 the same word is used of the besiegers.

451. **instaurati**: *sc. sunt*. **animi**: 'our spirit.' Aeneas returns to his original purpose (l. 315) from which he had been diverted (l. 337). **succurrere**: depending on *instaurati animi* (518. vi). **tectis**: dative (553).

452. **vim**: 'force,' 'might.'

453-468. *Entering by a secret postern, Aeneas mounts to the roof. A tower is overturned upon the Greeks below, but without checking their attack.*

453. **limen erat**, etc.: 'there was an entrance by (lit. and) a secret door; a wonted passage connecting, one with another, Priam's halls, a secluded postern gate.' The fourfold terms describe one and the same entrance. **Pervius usus**, lit. 'the custom of a thoroughfare,' a Virgilian way of saying 'an accustomed

thoroughfare.' [*Relicti* is also, but with less probability, taken as 'left at the time of building,' or 'overlooked by the enemy.']

455. *infelix*: she was the widow of Hector. *dum regna manebant*: as in l. 22.

456. *saepius*: 'often and often,' 'time and again,' stronger than *saepe*. *incomitata*: it would not have been proper for her to go forth without her attendants, had not this secret passage made Priam's and Hector's palaces practically one.

457. *soceros*: Hector's parents, Priam and Hecuba. *avo*: cf. on l. 36. *trahebat*: he was too small to take equal steps with her.

460. *turrim*: depending on *aggressi*, l. 463. The tower stood flush with the front of the wall, not back from it. *summis tectis*: 'from the top of the roof,' or perhaps better 'with its lofty roof.'

461. *eductam*: 'rising.' (Cf. l. 186.)

462. *solitae*: sc. *sunt*, a semi-deponent; it agrees with the nearest of its three subjects, *Troja, naves, castra*.

463. *ferro*: here meaning 'iron bars or levers.' *qua*: etc.,— 'where the high floor afforded feeble joinings,' referring probably to the place where the tower was built into the roof of the palace.

464. *convellimus*: present tense of a labored action, taking time.

465. *impulimus*: perfect tense of a single sudden act. *ruinam trahit*: 'come crashing down'; cf. *ruinam dedit*, l. 310.

469-505. *Pyrrhus at last cuts his way through the doors into the palace, where all is confusion, and where the Greeks rushing in have at their mercy Priam and his household.*

469. *vestibulum*: the space before the door. *primo*: freely 'the verge of' (175). *Pyrrhus*: Achilles' son, who, on his father's death, was brought to Troy from Scyros, his mother's home.

470. *exsultat*: probably referring to both his actions and his state of mind. *telis et luce aena*: hendiadys (see on l. 319) for 'weapons of gleaming bronze.'

471. *in lucem*: grammatically with *convolvit*, l. 474, but so far from this word that it practically is independent, 'coming to the light.' *pastus*: from *pasco*; 'that has fed upon,' middle use (569. iv). Virgil's idea is that the poison of the serpent is derived from noxious plants it eats, and that in spring it is most venomous.

472. *frigida*: with *bruma*, not *terra*. *tumidum*: 'swollen,' apparently with the poison accumulated during its torpor.

473. *juventa*: 'with youth (renewed).'

475. *arduus ad solem*: 'uprising to the sun.' This is not the same as *in lucem*, l. 471, which refers to its coming out from beneath the earth. *linguis micat trisulcis*: cf. Tennyson,

"Nor cared the serpent at thy side  
To flicker with his double (*first edition*, treble) tongue."

*ore*: 'in his mouth' (618. iv).

477. *Scyria*: see on l. 469.

478. *succedunt tecto*: 'they climb to the roof.' (577).

479. *dura*: emphasizing the resistance to be overcome.

480. *limina*: here the doors themselves. *perrumpit, vellit*: present of an action in progress, *i.e.*, an attempted action (677. *d*). *cavavit*: l. 481, the perf. of the finished act, the act succeeded in. *cardine*: the ancient door swung on a post inserted in sockets in the lintel and threshold.

481 *aeratos*: notice the emphatic position (see on l. 353); so *robora*, l. 482.

482. *dedit fenestram*: 'has made an opening.' *lato ore*: 'wide-mouthed' (383).

483. *atria longa*: the usual plan of the ancient Greek or Roman house was a succession of large courts or halls with smaller rooms lying on each side.

484. *veterum penetralia*: the pathos is heightened by the suggestion that this privacy, now ruthlessly violated, had been respected by a loyal people for so many generations.

485. *armatos*: the guards of the palace; see ll. 449, 450.

487. *miscetur*: 'is all in confusion (turmoil).' *cavae aedes*: the inner chambers where the women of the household lived.

488. **aurea**: if this is not a constant epithet, its force must lie in the contrast between the distracted house of Priam and the bright stars where dwelt the ever-blessed gods.

490. **oscula figunt**: by way of farewell.

491. **vi patria**: 'with his father's prowess.' Achilles was the greatest warrior of the Greeks. **claustra**: the bars that still remained after an opening had been cut in the door.

492. **ariete crebro**: 'under the incessant blows of the ram.' As a matter of fact the battering-ram belongs to a later age.

494. **fit via vi**: 'force makes a way.' **aditus**: the object of *rumpunt*. (568. b.)

496. **non sic**: 'not so (furiously)' implying that the simile is not quite adequate.

497. **exiit, evicit**: for the tense cf. *fugit*, l. 223.

498. **cumulo**: 'in a towering mass' (596. iii). **in**: 'over.'

501. **nurus**: must here include the fifty daughters of Priam; see on l. 503; trans. freely 'daughters.' **per**: 'amid.'

502. **foedantem**: of Priam alone. That these were the altars of Priam's own hearth makes his death more pitiful.

503. **illi**: Homer tells of the fifty chambers in Priam's house for his fifty sons and their wives, and fifty for his fifty daughters and their husbands. **spes tanta**: 'that large (or fair) hope.'

504. **barbarico**: to the Greeks (whom the Roman writers imitated) all not Greek were barbarians, and Aeneas here is made to speak from Virgil's point of view. **postes**: in restrictive apposition with *thalami*.

505. **qua deficit ignis**: freely 'all the flames have spared.'



Spear.

# VOCABULARY TO VIRGIL, AENEID, II.

1-505.

## A

**ā, ab, (abs),** prep. with abl., *from, away from; on the side of, on; after, since; by.*

**ab-eō, -īre, -iī (-īvī), -itum,** go from, go away, depart, vanish.

**abl-ēs, -etis, f.,** fir-tree; fir.

**ac, and, and further.**

**Acamās, antis, m.,** a Greek.

**ac-cingō, ere, -cīnxī, -cīnctum,** gird on; reflex., gird one's self.

**ac-cipīō, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum,** receive, take; hear; welcome.

**accommodō, āre, āvī, ātum, fit.**

**ācer, āeris, ācre, sharp; eager, violent, fierce, keen, bitter.**

**acernus, a, um, of maple, maple.**

**Achāicus, a, um, Achæan, Grecian.**

**Achillēs, is, m.,** the br. vest of the Greeks against Troy.

**Achivus, a, um, Achæan, Grecian; plur., as subst., the Greeks.**

**aciēs, ēi, f.,** edge (of a sword); line of battle, line, battle.

**ad, prep. with acc., to, towards; against; at, on; according to.**

**ad-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, add, give, attach, join.**

**adhūc, adv., hither; hitherto, as yet; still, yet.**

**aditus, ūs, m.,** entrance, approach.

**adsum, adesse, adfuī, be present, be at hand, be near, be at.**

**adversus, a, um, facing, face to face, opposing, in opposition.**

**adytum, ī, n.,** the innermost part of a temple, sanctuary, shrine.

**aedēs, is, f. (sing.), temple; (plur.), house, court.**

**aedificō, āre, āvī, ātum, build, construct.**

**aeger, gra, grum, ill, weary, sad.**

**Aenēās, ae, m., Aeneas, the hero of the Aeneid.**

**aēnus, a, um, of bronze.**

**aequō, āre, āvī, ātum, make equal; measure, match, equal.**

**aequor, oris, n., sea.**

**aequus, a, um, level; impartial, righteous; the neut. as subst., aequum, ī, n., justice, right.**

**aerātus, a, um, of bronze; bronze-plated; bronze-clad.**

**aeternus, a, um, eternal, everlasting, undying.**

**aether, eris, m., the upper air, the heavens, the sky; heaven.**

**aevum, ī, n., age, years.**

**afflictus, a, um, cast down; wretched.**

**ager, agrī, m., land; field, country.**

**agger, eris, m., mound, bank, embankment, dyke.**

**agglomerō, āre, āvī, ātum, attach, join.**

**ag-gredior, ī, -gressus sum, attack; attempt, essay, undertake.**

**agitātor, ōris, m., driver, charioteer.**

**agitō, āre, āvī, ātum, drive, hunt.**

**agmen, minis, n., train, course; throng, column, band, array.**

**a-gnōscō, ere, -gnōvī, -gnitum, recognize.**

**agō, ere, ēgī, āctum, drive, impel, urge, bring up.**

**āiō defective vb. (chiefly in the forms āit, āiunt), say, speak.**

**Ājāx, āels, m., a Greek warrior.**

**aliqui, qua, quod**, indef. adj., *some*.  
**aliquis, qua, quid**, indef. pron., *some one*; also as adj., *some*.  
**aliter**, adv., *otherwise*; **haud aliter**, *just so*.  
**alius, a, ud**, *another, other*; in plur., *others*; *some . . others*.  
**altus, a, um**, *high, lofty, stately; deep*; neut. as subst., **altum, i, n.**, *the deep, the sea*.  
**alvus, i, f.**, *belly, body*.  
**ambiguus, a, um**, *doubtful; obscure, dark, mysterious*.  
**amēns, entis**, *beside one's self, distracted, frantic; amazed*.  
**amicus, a, um**, *friendly, kindly, favoring*.  
**amicus, i, m.**, *friend*.  
**ā-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum**, *let go, give up; lose*.  
**amnis, is, m.**, *stream, river*.  
**amor, ōris, m.**, *love, longing, desire*.  
**am-plexor, i, -plexus sum**, *wind around, encircle; embrace, cling*.  
**amplus, a, um**, *large, spacious; splendid, glorious, lordly*.  
**an**, conj., *or; whether*.  
**Anchisēs, ae, m.**, *the father of Aeneas*.  
**Androgeōs, ō, m.**, *a Greek*.  
**Andromachē, ēs, f.**, *wife of Hector*.  
**anguis, is, m.**, *snake, serpent*.  
**angustus, a, um**, *narrow*; neut. as subst., **angustum, i, n.**, *a narrow place*.  
**anima, ae, f.**, *air, wind, blast; breath, life; spirit, shade*.  
**animus, i, m.**, *soul, mind, will, heart, impulse, feeling, inclination; courage; passion, wrath*.  
**annus, i, m.**, *year; season*.  
**ante**, prep. with acc., *before*; adv., *before, formerly, sooner*.  
**antiquus, a, um**, *old, ancient, belonging to ancient times; former*.  
**aper-iō, ire, -uī, -tum**, *lay open, open up, open*.

**Apoll-ō, -lōis, m.**, *the god Apollo*.  
**appāreō, ēre, uī, itum**, *appear, come in sight, be visible, be open to sight*.  
**aptō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *fit, put on*.  
**apud**, prep. with acc., *with, among, by, near, at*.  
**āra, ae, f.**, *altar*.  
**arbor, -oris, f.**, *tree, wood*.  
**arceō, ēre, uī, confīne**, *bind*.  
**ārdēns, entis**, *burning, glowing, gleaming, flashing; fiery, eager*.  
**ārdeō, ēre, ārsī, ārsūm**, *burn, be ablaze, blaze; be eager, long*.  
**arduus, a, um**, *high, aloft*.  
**Argīvus, a, um**, *of Argos, Argive; Grecian*; masc. plur. as subst., **Argīvī**, *the Argives, the Greeks*.  
**Argolicus, a, um**, *of Argos, Argolic; Grecian*.  
**Argos, n.** (only nom. and acc.), also plur., **Argī, ōrum, m.**, *Argos, a city in the Peloponnesus*.  
**ari-ēs, -etis, m.**, *battering-ram*.  
**arma, ōrum, n.**, plur., *arms, weapons, armor; armed men*.  
**armātus, a, um**, part. of **armō**, *armed*; masc. as subst., **armātus, i, m.**, *an armed man, soldier*.  
**armentum, i, n.**, *cattle; herd*.  
**armi-ger, -gerī, m.**, *armor-bearer*.  
**armipot-ēns, -entis**, *powerful in arms, warlike*.  
**armō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *arm, equip*.  
**arrēctus, a, um**, part. of **arrigō**, *erect, rising, lifted up; pricked up, attentive, listening, intent*.  
**ars, artis, f.**, *art, skill; artifice, craft, cunning, trick, guile*.  
**arti-fex, -fīcis, m.**, *craftsman, artist; schemer, plotter, trickster*.  
**artus, ūs, m.**, *joint; limb*.  
**artus, a, um**, part. of **arceō**, *confined; close, tight, close-drawn*.  
**arvum, i, n.**, *field; land; shore*.  
**arx, arcis, f.**, *citadel, stronghold; height, summit*.  
**a-scendō, ere, -scendī, scēnsūm**, *climb, mount, ascend*.



**ascēnsus, ūs, m.,** *climbing, ascent.*  
**Asia, ae, f.,** *Asia Minor; Asia.*  
**asper, era, erum,** *rough, thorny; harsh, bitter, fierce, cruel.*  
**a-spiciō, ere, -spexī, -spectum,** *behold, see.*  
**aspīrō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *breathe upon; favor, smile on.*  
**as-sentiō, īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsū,** *agree, consent, approve.*  
**ast, conj.,** *another form of at.*  
**a-stō, -stāre, -stīti,** *stand.*  
**astrum, ī, n.,** *a star; sub astra, to heaven.*  
**Astyan-ax, -actis, m.,** *the son of Hector.*  
**at or ast, conj.,** *but, yet, still, however, moreover; now.*  
**āter, tra, trum,** *black, dark, sad, gloomy.*  
**atque or ac, conj.,** *and, and also, and further, and in fact.*  
**Atridēs, ae, m.,** *a son of Atreus.*  
**ātrium, ī, n.,** *hall, court.*  
**attollō, ere,** *lift up, raise; build.*  
**auctor, ōris, m.,** *adviser, counsellor.*  
**audeō, ēre, ausus sum,** *dare, venture; be bold or daring.*  
**audiō, īre, īvī, ītum,** *hear, listen or hearken to; heed.*  
**aura, ae, f.,** *air, breeze; sky, upper world, open air; light; ferre sub auras, bring to light.*  
**aurātus, a, um,** *gilded, adorned with gold.*  
**aureus, a, um,** *golden; glittering.*  
**auris, is, f.,** *ear.*  
**aurum, ī, n.,** *gold.*  
**Auster, trī, m.,** *the south wind; in general, a gale.*  
**aut, or; aut—aut,** *either—or.*  
**autem,** *but, however; now, again.*  
**Automedōn, ontis, m.,** *the charioteer of Achilles.*  
**auxilium, ī, n.,** *aid, help, assistance; resources.*  
**ā-vehō, ere, -vexī, -vectum,** *carry away; in pass., be gone, depart.*

**ā-vellō, ere, -velli (-vulsī), -vulsum,** *tear from or away.*  
**āversus, a, um,** *turned away; estranged, alienated, hostile.*  
**avus, ī, m.,** *grandfather.*

## B

**barba, ae, f.,** *beard.*  
**barbaricus, a, um,** *barbaric.*  
**Bēlidēs, ae, m.,** *son of Belus.*  
**bellum, ī, n.,** *war, warfare; combat.*  
**bīgae, ārum, f. plur.,** *pair of horses, span; (two-horse) chariot.*  
**bipatēns, entis,** *opening two ways, double; wide open.*  
**bipennis, e, two-edged; as subst., bipennis, is, f.,** *battle-axe, axe.*  
**bis, adv.,** *twice.*  
**bōs, bovis, m.**  
**breviter, adv.,** *briefly.*  
**brūma, ae, f.,** *winter solstice; winter.*

## C

**cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsum,** *fall; set, sink; perish, die.*  
**caecus, a, um,** *blind, blinded; aimless, confused; hidden, secret.*  
**caedō, ere, cecidī, caesum,** *cut; cut down; slay, slaughter.*  
**caelum, ī, n.,** *the sky, heavens.*  
**caerulus, a, um,** *dark, dark green.*  
**Calchās, antis, m.,** *a seer among the Greeks before Troy.*  
**campus, ī, m.,** *plain, field.*  
**canō, ere, cecinī,** *sing; foretell, forebode; tell of, proclaim, spread abroad.*  
**caplō, ere, cēpī, captum,** *take, seize, lay hold of; ensnare, delude.*  
**captus, ī, m.,** *captive, prisoner.*  
**cap-ut, -itis, n.,** *head.*  
**Capys, yos, m.,** *one of the Trojans.*  
**card-ō, -inis, m.,** *hinge.*  
**careō, ēre, uī, itum,** *be without, be free from.*

- carīna**, ae, f., *keel; ship, vessel.*  
**Cassandra**, ae, f., a daughter of Priam.  
**cassus**, a, um, *deprived, bereft.*  
**castra**, ōrum, n. plur., *camp, encampment.*  
**cāsus**, ūs, m., *fall, downfall, ruin; misfortune, calamity, mishap.*  
**caterva**, ae, f., *crowd, train, throng.*  
**catulus**, ī, m., *whelp, cub.*  
**causa**, ae, f., *cause, reason.*  
**caverna**, ae, f., *cavern, cavity.*  
**cavō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *hollow out, make an opening in.*  
**cavus**, a, um, *hollow; empty, vain.*  
**celsus**, a, um, *lofty, high.*  
**centum**, indecl. num. adj., *hundred.*  
**cernō**, ere, crēvī, crētum, *see, behold, perceive.*  
**certō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *contend, strive, vie with, rival.*  
**certus**, a, um, perf. part. pass. of **cernō**, *resolved; certain, fixed, assured; steady, unflinching.*  
**cernix**, icis, f., *neck.*  
**cessō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *stop, cease, slacken, abate; be idle.*  
**cēterus**, a, um, *the rest of, other.*  
**ceu**, adv., *as, like; as if.*  
**cleō**, clēre, cīvī, citum, *move, stir; rouse.*  
**cin-is, -eris**, m., *ashes.*  
**circum**, adv. and prep. with acc., *around, about, near.*  
**circum-dō**, -dare, -dedī, -datum, *put around, encircle.*  
**circum-fundō**, ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, *pour around; in pass., surround, encompass, encircle.*  
**circumfusus**, a, um, part. of **circumfundō**, *encircling, gathered round, thronging about.*  
**circum-spicō**, ere, -spexī, -spectum, *look about upon, survey.*  
**circumvolō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *fly or flutter around, hover around.*  
**civis**, is, m. and f., *citizen, fellow-citizen.*  
**clādēs**, is, f., *slaughter, havoc, carnage; disaster.*  
**clāmor**, ōris, m., *shout, shouting; cry, shriek; applause; noise, din.*  
**clangor**, ōris, m., *clang, clash, blare; noise, din.*  
**clārēscō**, ere, clāruī, *grow clearer; grow louder.*  
**clāssis**, is, f., *fleet, squadron.*  
**claustra**, ōrum, n. plur., *barriers, bars.*  
**clipeus**, ī, m., *shield.*  
**coepl**, isse, coeptus sum, *begin.*  
**cō-gnōscō**, ere, -gnōvī, -gnitum, *learn, hear of, recognize; understand, know.*  
**cōgō**, ere, coēgī, coāctum, *collect; compel, force.*  
**col-ligō**, ere, -lēgī, -lētum, *bring together, collect, assemble.*  
**collum**, ī, n., *neck.*  
**coluber**, brī, m., *serpent, snake.*  
**comāns**, antls, *plumed, crested.*  
**com-es, -itis**, m. and f., *companion, comrade; attendant.*  
**comitor**, āri, ātus sum, *accompany, attend, follow.*  
**commendō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *commend, entrust.*  
**compāgēs**, is, f., *joint, seam, fastening.*  
**compellō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *address, accost, speak to.*  
**com-plector**, ī, -plexus sum, *enfold, embrace.*  
**compleō**, ēre, ēvī, ētum, *fill.*  
**compositō**, adv., *according to agreement, as was agreed.*  
**com-primō**, ere, -pressī, -pressum, *check, repress, stay.*  
**con-cēdō**, ere, -cessī, -cessum, *depart, withdraw, leave.*  
**concilium**, ī, n., *council.*  
**conclāmō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *cry out; shout aloud.*  
**concrētus**, a, um, part. of **concrēscō**, *matted, clotted.*  
**con-currō**, ere, -curri (-eucurri), -cursum, *run or rush together.*

**con-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, hide,**  
*conceal, bury.*

**cōnferſus, a, um, part. of cōn-**  
**ferō, crowded together, in close**  
**array.**

**cōn-figō, ere, -fixī, -fixum,**  
**pierce.**

**cōn-figō, ere, -fixī, -flictum,**  
**clash together, contend, struggle.**

**con-gredior, i, -gressus sum, en-**  
**counter, meet, be matched with.**

**cōnsanguinitās, tātis, f., kinship,**  
**blood relationship.**

**cōnſcius, a, um, conscious, con-**  
**federate; conscious of guilt.**

**cōn-sequor, i, -secutus sum, fol-**  
**low, follow up, pursue.**

**cōn-serō, ere, -serui, -sertum,**  
**fasten; weave; with proellum,**  
**join, engage in.**

**cōnſillum, i, n., plan, purpose,**  
**design; counsel, advice; council.**

**cōn-sistō, ere, -stitī, -stitum, take**  
**one's stand, halt, stop; stand.**

**cōnſpectus, ūs, m., sight, view.**

**con-texō, ere, -texui, -textum,**  
**weave together; build, frame,**  
**construct.**

**con-ticēscō, ere, -ticui, become**  
**silent, be hushed, hold one's**  
**peace.**

**con-tingō, ere, -tigi, -tactum,**  
**touch; defile, pollute.**

**con-torqueō, ere, -torsī, -tortum,**  
**turn, twist, hurl.**

**contrā, adv., opposite, over**  
**against; on the other hand.**

**contrārius, a, um, contrary, op-**  
**posing.**

**con-vellō, ere, -velli, -vulsum,**  
**tear away, tear down, wrench**  
**off.**

**con-ver-tō, ere, -ti, -sum, turn;**  
**turn around; direct; change.**

**Coroebus, i, m., a Phrygian.**

**corpus, oris, n., body, frame;**  
**figure, form; dead body, corpse.**

**cor-ripō, ere, -ripui, -reptum,**  
**seize, snatch up, grasp.**

**coruscus, a, um, waving, flicker-**  
**ing; flashing, sparkling.**

**costa, ae, f., rib; side.**

**crēber, bra, brum, frequent, in-**  
**cessant, numerous.**

**crē-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, believe,**  
**trust, put faith in; suppose.**

**crēscō, ere, crēvi, crētum, be**  
**born, arise, grow; crētus, sprung**  
**from, descended from.**

**crimen, minis, n., charge, accusa-**  
**tion; crime, fault, offence, guilt.**

**crinis, is, m., hair, locks, tresses.**

**crūdēlis, e, cruel, hard-hearted;**  
**bitter, violent.**

**cruentus, a, um, bloody, blood-**  
**stained, gory.**

**culmen, minis, n., top, summit,**  
**roof, house-top; height, pinnacle.**

**culpa, ae, f., fault, guilt, offence.**

**cum, prep. with abl., with.**

**cum, conj. when, since, while, al-**  
**though.**

**cumulus, i, m., heap, mass, pile.**

**cunctus, a, um, all, the whole.**

**cupīdō, -inis, f., desire, longing.**

**cupio, ere, ivi (iī), itum, desire,**  
**be eager, wish, long.**

**cūr, adv., why?**

**currō, ere, cucurri, cursum, run,**  
**hasten; flow; skim, glide over.**

**cursus, ūs, m., running, course,**  
**speed.**

**curvus, a, um, curved, winding.**

**cusp-is, -idis, f., point; spear-**  
**point, spear.**

**cust-ōs, -ōdis, m., guard.**

## D

**Danaus, a, um, of Danaus, an**  
**ancient king of Argos, hence,**  
**Grecian; as subst., Danaī,**  
**ōrum, m. plur., the Greeks.**

**Dardania, ae, f., a poetic name**  
**for Troy.**

**Dardanidēs, ae, m., a son or de-**  
**scendant of Dardanus; Trojan;**  
**the plur., Trojans.**

**dē, prep. with abl., from, down**  
**from; of, out of; concerning.**

**dea, ae, f., goddess.**

**decem**, *ten*.  
**decōrus**, a, um, *beautiful*.  
**dē-currō**, ere, -cucurrī or curri, -cursum, *run down, hasten*.  
**decus**, oris, n., *ornament, adornment; glory, honor, repute*.  
**dē-fendō**, ere, -fendī, -fēnsūm, *defend, guard, protect*.  
**dēfessus**, a, um, part. of **dēfetis-**  
**cor**, *worn out, weary, fatigued*.  
**dē-ficiō**, ere, -fēcī, -fectum, *fail, be wanting*.  
**deinde**, adv., *thence; thereupon, then; next, after that*.  
**Dēiphobus**, ī, m., a son of Priam.  
**dē-lābor**, ī, -lāpsus sum, *fall*.  
**dē-ligō**, ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *choose, select*.  
**dē-litēscō**, ere, -lituī, *hide, lie hidden, lurk*.  
**dē-lūbrum**, ī, n., *shrine, temple*.  
**dēmēns**, entis, *out of one's senses, mad, distracted*.  
**dē-mittō**, ere, -misi, -missum, *send down, send; let fall*.  
**dēnque**, adv., *at length, at last, finally*.  
**dēnsus**, a, um, *dense, crowded; serried*.  
**dē-pascō**, ere, -pāvi, -pastum, (also dep.), **dē-pascor**, ī, -pastus sum, *feed upon, devour*.  
**dē-pōnō**, ere, -posui, -positum, *lay aside, put away*.  
**dēsertus**, a, um, part. of **deserō**, *deserted, forsaken, abandoned; desert, uninhabited, solitary*.  
**dēstinō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *make fast; design, destine, appoint*.  
**dēsUPER**, adv., *from above; above*.  
**deus**, ī, m., *god, deity*.  
**dē-volvō**, ere, -volvī, -volūtum, *roll down*.  
**dexter**, tra, trum, *right, on the right; favorable, propitious; fem. as subst., the right hand*.  
**dīcō**, ere, dixī, dictum, *say, speak*.  
**dictum**, ī, n., *word, utterance*.

**dīēs**, ēī, m. (sometimes f. in sing.), *day, daytime; time*.  
**dif-fuglō**, ere, -fūgī, *flee in different directions, scatter*.  
**dī-gerō**, ere, -gessi, -gestum, *sort, arrange; explain, interpret, expound*.  
**dignus**, a, um, *worthy, deserving; suitable, fit, meet, proper*.  
**dīrus**, a, um, *dreadful, awful, horrible; ill-omened, dire*.  
**dis-cēdō**, ere, -cessī, -cessum, *depart, withdraw from, go away, leave*.  
**discō**, ere, didici, *learn, find out*.  
**discors**, cordis, *discordant; different, differing*.  
**dīva**, ae, f., *goddess*.  
**dī-vellō**, ere, -velli, -vulsum, *rend asunder, tear apart, tear away*.  
**diversus**, a, um, part. of **dīvertō**, *apart; different, various*.  
**dī-ves**, -itis (dītor, dītissimus), *rich, wealthy, abounding in*.  
**dī-vidō**, ere, -vīsi, -vīsum, *divide, break, open; sunder*.  
**dīvinus**, a, um, *divine, sacred, of deity; inspired, prophetic*.  
**dīvus**, a, um, *divine, godlike; as subst., dīvus, ī, m., *god*.  
**dō**, dare, dedī, datum, *give, grant, offer; give forth, utter; cause; with vela, spread or set (sail); with poenās, pay*.  
**Dolopes**, um, m. plur., a people of Thessaly.  
**dolor**, ōris, m., *sorrow, pain, grief, woe; resentment, vexation*.  
**dolus**, ī, m., *trick, wile, stratagem, craft, treachery, deception*.  
**dominor**, āvī, ātus sum, *be master, be lord; rule, hold sway*.  
**dom-ō**, āre, -ui, -itum, *tame, conquer, subdue, overcome*.  
**domus**, ūs, and ī, f., *house, home, abode; house, family, race*.  
**dōnce**, conj., *as long as, while; till, until*.  
**dōnum**, ī, n., *gift, present; offering*.*

**Dōricus, a, um, Doric**; hence, *Grecian, Greek.*

**dracō, ōnis, m., serpent, dragon.**

**dubius, a, um, uncertain, doubtful.**

**dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, lead, draw; heave.**

**ductor, ōris, m., leader.**

**dūdum, adv., a while ago, but now, lately.**

**dulcis, e, sweet; charming; dear.**

**dum, conj., while, as long as; until.**

**duo, ac, o, two.**

**dūrus, a, um, hard, stubborn; stern, cruel, unfeeling.**

**dux, duels, m. and f., leader, guide, conductor, captain.**

**Dymās, antis, m., a Trojan.**

## E

**ecce, interj., lo! behold! see!**

**ēdis-serō, ere, -seruī, -sertum, set forth, explain, unfold.**

**ē-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, lead out; build up, raise.**

**efferrō, efferre, extulī, ēlātum, bring forth; put forth; raise.**

**effigēs, ēī, f., image, statue.**

**ef-fugiō, ere, -fūgī, flee away, escape; fly from, avoid, shun.**

**effugium, ī, n., flight, escape.**

**ef-fundō, ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, pour forth, shed; utter.**

**ego, meī, pron., I.**

**ē-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum, slip away, glide forth; elude, dodge.**

**ē-micō, āre, -micuī, -micātum, spring, leap up.**

**ē-moveō, ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, remove, force, rend, wrench.**

**enim, conj., for, indeed.**

**ēnsis, is, m., sword.**

**eō, īre, īvī (īī), itum, go; pour forth, flow; advance; resort to.**

**Eōus, a, um, of the dawn.**

**Epēos, ī, m., the builder of the wooden horse.**

**Ēpytus, ī, m., a Trojan.**

**equidem, adv., truly, indeed, in fact, by all means.**

**equus, ī, m., horse, steed.**

**ergō, adv., therefore, so, then.**

**Erīnys, yos, f., a Fury.**

**ē-ripiō, ere, -ripiū, -reptum, snatch away, wrest; rescue; with reflex. pron., break away.**

**errō, āre, āvī, ātum, wander, rove; stray; linger, hover.**

**error, ōris, m., wandering; error, mistake; delusion, trick, deceit.**

**ē-ruō, ere, -ruī, -rutum, tear up; overturn, overthrow.**

**et, conj., and; also, too, even; et...et, both...and.**

**etiam, conj., and also, likewise; and even, still, yet.**

**Eurus, ī, m., the southeast or east wind in general.**

**Eurypylus, ī, m., a Greek.**

**ē-vādō, ere, -vāsī, -vāsum, go forth, come out; mount, ascend.**

**ē-vincō, ere, -vici, -victum, overcome, vanquish, beat down.**

**ex (or ē sometimes before a cons.), prep. with abī, out of, from; of; after, since; in accordance with.**

**ex-ēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum, go forth, depart, withdraw.**

**ex-ēdō, ere, -cidi, -cisum, cut out, hew out; destroy.**

**ex-entiō, ere, -cussī, -cussum, shake off, throw off; rouse.**

**ex-eō, īre, -iī (-ivī), -itum, go forth, issue forth; escape, avoid, parry.**

**exercitus, ūs, m., army, host; band.**

**ex-igō, ere, -ēgī, -āctum, drive forth.**

**exitlālis, e, deadly, fatal.**

**exitium, ī, n., destruction, ruin, disaster.**

**exoptō, āre, āvī, ātum, desire, long for.**

**ex-orior, -oriri, -ortus sum, rise, arise.**



**ex-pondō, -ere, pendī, -pēsum,**  
*weigh out; pay for, expiate.*

**explicō, āre, āvī and uī, ātum**  
**and itum,** *unfold, set forth, de-*  
*scribe.*

**ex-prōmō, ere, -prōmptī,**  
**-prōptum,** *bring forth, utter.*

**exsanguls, e,** *bloodless, pallid,*  
*pale.*

**ex-scindō, ere, -scidī, -scissum,**  
*overthrow, destroy; extirpate,*  
*root out.*

**expectō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *await,*  
*wait for; loiter, linger.*

**exsultō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *leap; re-*  
*joice, exult.*

**extemplō, adv.,** *at once, immedi-*  
*ately.*

**extrēmus, a, um** (superlative of  
**exterus**), *farthest; last; final;*  
*neut. as subst., extrēma, ōrum,*  
*n. plur., the utmost, the worst.*

**exultō,** *see exsultō.*

**ex-nō, ere, -nī, -ūtum,** *put off,*  
*lay aside; free.*

**exuviae, ārum, f. plur.,** *anything*  
*stripped off, hence, spoils; cast-*  
*off skin, slough.*

## F

**fabri-cātor, ōris, m.,** *contriver,*  
*maker.*

**fabri-cō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *build,*  
*make, fashion.*

**faciēs, ēī, f.,** *appearance, fashion.*

**faciō, ere, fecī, factum,** *do, make,*  
*cause.*

**falsus, a, um,** *part. of fallo, false.*

**fāma, ae, f.,** *rumor, report; fame.*

**fās, indecl. n.,** *divine law; right;*  
*fās est, it is right, lawful, proper.*

**fastigium, i, n.,** *top, roof, gable,*  
*pinnacle, battlement.*

**fātālis, e,** *fated; fateful, fatal.*

**fateor, ērī, fassus sum,** *confess,*  
*own, admit.*

**fātum, i, n.,** *prophecy, oracle;*  
*destiny, fate; doom, death,*

**faucēs, lum, f., plur.,** *throat, jaws.*

**fēmineus, a, um,** *of women,*  
*women's.*

**fenestra, ae, f.,** *window; opening,*  
*hole, breach.*

**ferio, ire,** *strike, smite, slay.*

**ferō, ferre, tullī, lātum,** *bear;*  
*bring, carry; offer, with reflex.*  
*pron. or in pass., be borne, be*  
*driven; go, rush, glide, pass.,*  
*carry off, plunder; endure,*  
*suffer, brook; say, tell.*

**ferrum, i, n.,** *iron; sword, steel.*

**ferus, a, um,** *cruel, fierce; wrath-*  
*ful, angry; masc. as subst.,*  
**ferus, i, m.,** *beast, creature,*  
*monster.*

**fessus, a, um,** *weary, worn out,*  
*exhausted.*

**festinō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *make*  
*haste, hasten.*

**festus, a, um,** *festal, festive.*

**fētus, a, um,** *teeming, laden,*  
*filled.*

**fictus, a, um,** *part. of fingō, false,*  
*feigned.*

**fidēs, entis,** *part. of fido, confi-*  
*dent, bold.*

**fidēs, ei, f.,** *faith; honor; pledge;*  
*truth.*

**fidō, ere, fisis sum,** *trust.*

**fidūcia, ae, f.,** *confidence, trust,*  
*reliance, assurance.*

**fidus, a, um,** *trusty, trustworthy,*  
*faithful, sure.*

**figō, ere, fixī, fixum,** *fix, fasten;*  
*imprint; impress.*

**fingō, ere, finxī, fectum,** *mould,*  
*make; devise, feign.*

**fiō, fierī, factus sum** (pass. of  
**faciō**), *be made; take place, hap-*  
*pen; become.*

**firmus, a, um,** *strong, stout.*

**flāgitō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *demand.*

**flamma, ae, f.,** *flame, fire.*

**fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētum,** *weep.*

**flētus, ūs, m.,** *weeping, wail, tears.*

**fluctus, ūs, m.,** *wave, billow.*

**flūmen, minis, n.,** *river, stream,*  
*flood.*

**fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxum,** *flow,*  
*ebb.*



**foedō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *defile, pollute; mar, disfigure; desecrate.*

**for, fārī, fātus sum**, *speak, say.*

**foris, is, f., door.**

**formīdō, inis, f., dread, fear, terror.**

**fors, fortis, f., chance, fortune; fors** (sc. *est*, and *forte*, as adv., *perhaps, perchance.*

**fortis, e, brave, bold, valiant; stout, strong.**

**fortūna, ae, f., fortune, fate, success; lot, condition, state.**

**frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctum**, *break, crush, shatter.*

**fremitus, ūs, m., uproar, din.**

**fretum, i, n., strait, channel; sea.**

**frigidus, a, um, cold, chill, icy.**

**frōns, frondis, f., leaf, leaves, foliage; bough.**

**frustrā, adv., in vain, to no purpose, uselessly.**

**frūx, frūgis, f. (generally plur.), fruit, grain; meal.**

**fuga, ae, f., flight; speed; exile.**

**fuglō, ere, fūgī, fugitum, flee, escape, fly; flee or fly from, avoid.**

**fundō, ere, fūdī, fūsum, pour forth, disgorge; rout.**

**fundus, i, m., bottom, depths.**

**fūnis, is, m., rope, cord, cable.**

**fūnus, eris, n., death; disaster.**

**furiō, āre, āvī, ātum, madden, infuriate.**

**fur-ō, ere, -uī, rage, rave, be furious, be frenzied, be mad.**

**furor, ōris, m., fury, madness, rage, frenzy; passion; infatuation.**

**fūrtim, adv., secretly, by stealth.**

**fūsus, a, um, part. of fundo, spread out, scattered, stretched.**

## G

**galea, ae, f., helmet.**

**gaudeō, ēre, gāvīsus sum, rejoice, be glad, delight in.**

**gelidus, a, um, icy, cold, chill.**

**geminus, a, um, twin, two.**

**gemitus, ūs, m., groan, groaning, sigh, moan, cry.**

**gener, erī, m., son-in-law.**

**gēns, gentis, f., race, nation, birth.**

**genus, eris, n., kind, sort.**

**gerō, ere, gessī, gestum, bear, carry, wear; have, possess; show.**

**glomerō, āre, āvī, ātum, roll up; gather, collect.**

**glōria, ae, f., glory, fame, renown.**

**gradus, ūs, m., step, pace; rung or round (of a ladder).**

**Grālus, a, um, Greek, Grecian; masc. as subst., Grātus, i, m., a Greek, (plur. Graī or Graīi).**

**grāmen, minis, n., grass, herb.**

**grātus, a, um, pleasing; grateful.**

**gravis, e, heavy; weighed down, burdened.**

**graviter, adv., heavily; deeply.**

**gurg-es, -itis, m., whirlpool; whirling waters, flood.**

## H

**habeō, ēre, uī, itum, have, hold, possess; consider, regard.**

**haereō, ēre, haesī, haesum, cling, be fixed.**

**hasta, ae, f., lance, spear.**

**haud, adv., not, by no means.**

**Hector, oris, m., the eldest son of Priam, and bravest of the Trojans.**

**Hecuba, ae, f., the wife of Priam.**

**hei, interj., ah, alas; hei mihi! ah me!**

**heu, interj., ah! alas! ah me!**

**hīc, haec, hōc, this.**

**hīc, adv., here, hereupon.**

**hiems, hiemis, f., winter; storm, tempest.**

**hinc, adv., from this place, hence; from this time, henceforth.**

**hom-ō, -inis, m., man.**

**horrendus, a, um, gerundive of horreō, dreadful, awful.**

**horreō, ēre, uī, shudder, tremble; shudder at.**

**horrēscō, ere, horruī,** tremble, shudder; shudder at, dread.

**horror, ōris, m.,** horror, terror, dread; dread sound, din, clash.

**hortor, āri, ātus sum,** encourage, urge, incite.

**hostia, ae, f.,** victim, sacrifice.

**hostis, is, m.,** enemy.

**hūc, adv.,** to this place, hither, here.

**hūmidus, a, um,** damp, dewy.

**humus, ī, f.,** earth, ground, soil; **humī, locative, on the ground.**

**Hypānis, is, m.,** a Trojan.

## I

**ibi, adv.,** there, then, thereupon.

**ignārus, a, um,** ignorant, unsuspecting.

**ignis, is, m.,** fire, flame.

**ignōtus, a, um,** unknown.

**īliacus, a, um,** of Ilium, Trojan.

**īlicet, adv.,** at once, straightway.

**īllum, ī, n.,** a name of Troy.

**īl-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum,** glide in, enter.

**ille, a, ud,** that yonder, the famous; as subst., he, she, it.

**īl-lūdō, ere, -lūsī, -lūsum,** jeer at, mock at, make sport.

**īmāgō, īnis, f.,** likeness, form; appearance, sight.

**īmānīs, e, huge, vast.**

**īmmemor, oris,** unmindful, heedless, forgetful.

**īmmēnsus, a, um,** immeasurable, immense, enormous, vast.

**īm-misceō, ēre, -miscuī, -mixtum or -mistum,** mingle in or with.

**īm-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum,** send into; let in, admit; in pass., rush or pour in.

**īm-pellō, ere, -pulī, -pulsum,** drive on, move, push forward; urge, incite; overturn.

**īmpērium, ī, n.,** sway, dominion, empire.

**īmpetus, ūs, m.,** assault, violence; speed, force.

**īmpius, a, um,** impious, wicked.

**īmplicō, āre, āvī, ātum, or uī, itum,** enfold, encircle, grasp.

**īmprobus, a, um,** malicious, shameless, wanton; ravenous.

**īmprōvidus, a, um,** unforeseeing, heedless, blind.

**īmprōvisus, a, um,** unforeseen, unexpected, sudden.

**īmus, a, um,** (superlative of **īn-ferus**), lowest, deepest; the bottom of, the depths of, inmost.

**īn, prep. (1)** with abl., in, within, among, on, at; considering, in the case of, in regard to; **(2)** with acc., into, to, upon, against, towards; until; according to, with a view to, for.

**īncendium, ī, n.,** fire.

**īn-cendō, ere, -cendī, -cēsum,** burn, set on fire; inflame, fire.

**īncertus, a, um,** uncertain, wavering; unsteady, ill-aimed.

**īn-cidō, ere, -cidī, -cāsum,** fall upon, rush upon.

**īn-clipō, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum,** begin, undertake, essay.

**īn-clūdō, ere, -clūsī, -clūsum,** shut in, enclose, confine.

**īnclutus, a, um,** illustrious, renowned, famous.

**īncolumis e,** unharmed, safe; unshaken, firm.

**īncomitātus, a, um,** unattended.

**īn-cumbō, ere, -cubuī, -cubitum,** rest or lie upon.

**īn-currō, ere, -currī (-cucurrī), -cursum,** rush in, charge.

**īnde, adv.,** from that place, thence; then, after that, afterwards.

**īndicium, ī, n.,** evidence, charge.

**īndignor, āri, ātus sum,** be indignant at, chafe at.

**īndignus, a, um,** unworthy; undeserved, shameful, unjust.

**īndomitus, a, um,** unsubdued; unconquerable, fierce, stubborn.

**īnd-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum,** put on.

**indūtus**, a, um, part. of **indūō**, clad, arrayed.

**inēluctābilis**, e, inevitable.

**inermis**, e, unarmed, defenceless.

**in-ers**, -ertis, spiritless; lifeless.

**infandus**, a, um, unspeakable, unutterable; dreadful, monstrous.

**infelix**, iels, luckless, unfortunate; ill-boding, ill-omened.

**infensus**, a, um, hostile, enraged.

**infula**, ae, f., fillet.

**ingēns**, entis, huge, vast, massive, enormous; great, mighty.

**ingrātus**, a, um, unwelcome, painful.

**ingru-ō**, ere, -ī, rush upon, burst forth, roll on.

**iniquus**, a, um, unfair, unjust; hostile, unfriendly, unfavorable.

**in-jiciō**, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, throw, cast, hurl at; with **sē**, fling one's self, rush.

**innūptus**, a, um, unmarried; in fem., maiden, virgin.

**inquam**, **inquit**, defective verb, say.

**insānia**, ae, f., madness.

**insānus**, a, um, mad; inspired.

**inseius**, a, um, not knowing, ignorant, unconscious.

**insidiae**, ārum, f. plur., ambush; stratagem, trick, wiles, snares.

**insigne**, is, n., decoration, device, ornament; in plur., trappings, equipments.

**insinuō**, āre, āvī, ātum, steal, creep.

**in-sonō**, āre, -sonuī, sound, resound.

**in-sōns**, -sontis, guiltless, innocent.

**in-spiciō**, ere, -spexī, -spectum, look upon, overlook.

**instar**, indeclinable, n., image, likeness; in apposition as adj., like.

**instaurō**, āre, āvī, ātum, renew, revive.

**in-stō**, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum, press on, urge forward, push on.

**in-struō**, ere, -strūxī, -strūctum, arrange, array; set in order; **instrūctus**, furnished, versed.

**insula**, ae, f., island.

**insultō**, āre, āvī, ātum, leap upon; exult, be insolent.

**intemerātus**, a, um, pure, unstained, unsullied.

**in-tendō**, ere, -tendī, -tentum or -tēnsu, stretch, strain.

**intentus**, a, um, part. of **intendō**, strained; eager, intent, attentive.

**inter**, prep. with acc., between, among, in the midst of; during; with reflexive, each one or one another.

**inter-clūdō**, ere, -clūsi, -clūsum, cut off, prevent, bar the way.

**intereā**, adv., meanwhile, meantime.

**interior**, ius, comparative, interior, inner, within.

**in-texō**, ere, -texuī, -textum, weave; frame.

**in-torqueō**, ēre, -torsī, -tortum, hurl.

**intrā**, adv. and prep. with acc., within.

**intus**, adv., within.

**in-vādō**, ere, -vāsī, -vāsum, rush upon, attack, assail.

**in-venīō**, īre, -vēnī, -ventum, come upon, find; discover, devise.

**invidia**, ae, f., envy, grudge, hatred, ill-will.

**invītus**, a, um, unwilling, reluctant, against the will.

**in-volvō**, ere, -volvī, -volūtum, wrap, enfold; cover, engulf.

**īphitus**, ī, m., a Trojan.

**ipse**, a, um, self; the very, even.

**ira**, ae, f., anger, wrath.

**irritus**, a, um, useless, unavailing, ineffective; to no purpose.

**ir-ruō**, ere, -ruī, rush in, or upon.

**is**, ea, id, he, she, it; that, this, such.

**ita**, adv., *thus, so.*

**iter, itineris**, n., *way, march, road, course, path, passage.*

**Ithacus**, a, um, of *Ithaca, Ithacan*; as subst., **Ithacus**, i, m., *the Ithacan, i.e., Ulysses.*

## J

**jaetō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *throw, cast, hurl, fling.*

**jaculor, ārī, ātus sum**, *hurl.*

**jam**, adv., *now, already, at length; but now, just now; jam dūdum*, *long since.*

**jānua**, ae, f., *door, entrance.*

**juba**, ae, f., *mane; crest.*

**jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussum**, *order, bid, command.*

**jūnctūra**, ae, f., *joint.*

**jungō, ere, jūnxī, jūnctum**, *join, unite.*

**Juplter** (or **Jūplter**), **Jovis**, m., *the supreme deity of the Romans.*

**jūs, jūris**, n., *right, justice, law.*

**jussus, ūs**, m., (used only in abl. sing.) *order, bidding, command.*

**jūstus**, a, um, *just, upright.*

**juvens**, is, m., *young man, youth.*

**juventa**, ae, f., *youth.*

**juventūs, tūtis**, f., *youth; collectively, the youth, the young men.*

**juvō, āre, jūvī, jūtum**, *aid; give pleasure, be pleasant, delight.*

## L

**lābēs**, is, f., *stroke, blow.*

**labō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *totter, give way, yield.*

**lābor, ī, lāpsus sum**, *slide, slide down; glide away, pass away; sink, fall, perish.*

**labor, ōris**, m., *labor, toil, work; hardship, misfortune; woe, agony.*

**lacrima**, ae, f., *tear.*

**lacus, ūs**, m., *lake, pool.*

**laedō, ere, laesī, laesum**, *strike, pierce; offend, violate.*

**laetus**, a, um, *glad, joyful; rejoicing, exulting.*

**laevus**, a, um, *on the left hand; unpropitious; infatuated.*

**lamb-ō, ere, -ī, -itum**, *lick, lap; play around.*

**lāmentābilis**, e, *lamentable, pitiable.*

**Lāoco-ōn, -ontis**, m., *a priest of Apollo.*

**lāpsus, ūs**, m., *gliding motion, gliding.*

**largus**, a, um, *copious, abundant.*

**Lārissaeus**, a, um, of *Larissa*, a town of Thessaly, the supposed abode of Achilles.

**lātē**, adv., *broadly, widely, far and wide.*

**latebra**, ae, f., *hiding-place.*

**lateō, ēre, uī**, *lie concealed, lurk.*

**lātus**, a, um, *broad, wide, wide-spread.*

**latus, eris**, n., *side, flank.*

**laxō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *loosen, undo, open; let loose, set free.*

**legō, ere, lēgī, lēctum**, *glide over, skim, sweep.*

**lētum**, ī, n., *death.*

**levō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *lift up; undo, release; aid, support.*

**lēx, lēgis**, f., *law; bond.*

**lignum**, ī, n., *wood.*

**ligō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *bind, fasten, pinion.*

**līmen, minis**, n., *threshold; door, portal, entrance; courts, temple.*

**līmōsus**, a, um, *miry, marshy.*

**lingua**, ae, f., *tongue.*

**litō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *sacrifice; make atonement.*

**litus, oris**, n., *shore, beach, coast; bank, strand.*

**locō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *place, set.*

**locus**, ī, m., *place, spot; room; (plur. loca), places, space, ground.*

**longus**, a, um, *long; long-continued, prolonged.*

**loquor, ī, locūtus sum**, *speak, say.*

**lōrum**, ī, n., *thong; rein.*

**lūceō, ēre, lūxī**, *shine, glitter, gleam, be bright.*

**lūctus, ūs, m.**, *sorrow, grief.*

**lūgeō, ēre, lūxī, lūctum**, *mourn.*

**lūmen, minis, n.**, *light; eye.*

**lūna, ae, f.**, *moon; moonlight.*

**lupus, i, m.**, *wolf.*

**lūx, lūcis, f.**, *light.*

## M

**Machāōn, onis, m.**, *a Greek.*

**māchina, ae, f.**, *machine, engine.*

**mactō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *offer, sacrifice.*

**maestus, a, um**, *sad, mournful, sorrowful, gloomy, anxious.*

**magis, adv.**, *more, rather.*

**māgnus, a, um (māior, māximus)**, *great, large, mighty, loud.*

**māior**, comparative of **māgnus**.

**male, adv.**, *badly, ill; giving to adjectives an opposite meaning.*

**malum, i, n.**, *evil; ill, woe.*

**malus, a, um**, *evil, bad, wicked; false, crafty; poisonous, noxious.*

**maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūm**, *remain, stand, abide; abide by; await.*

**manicæ, arum, f. plur.**, *manacles, chains (for the hands).*

**manifestus, a, um**, *clear, evident, plain.*

**manus, ūs, f.**, *hand; band, troop; valor, brave deeds.*

**Mārs, Mārtis, m.**, *the god of war; hence, war, battle, warfare.*

**māter, mātris, f.**, *mother, matron.*

**māximus**, superlative of **māgnus**.

**medius, a, um**, *in the middle, the midst, mid; neut. as subst., medium, i, n.*, *middle, midst.*

**mellior, ius**, comparative of **bonus**, *better.*

**meminī, isse** (perf. system with force of pres.), *remember, recall.*

**memorō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *mention, tell, recount.*

**mendāx, ācis, false, deceitful, untruthful.**

**Menelāus, i, m.**, *king of Sparta, husband of Helen, and brother of Agamemnon.*

**mēns, mentis, f.**, *mind, reason.*

**mentior, iri, itus sum**, *lie.*

**mentitus, a, um**, part. of **mentior**, *lying, counterfeiting.*

**mercor, āri, ātus sum**, *buy, purchase.*

**mereō, ēre, uī, itum**, *deserve, merit, earn, gain.*

**meus, a, um, my; m. plur., mei** as subst., *my people.*

**micō, āre, -uī**, *flash, flicker.*

**mīles, -itis, m.**, *soldier; collectively, soldiery, soldiers.*

**mille**, plur. **mīlla** (or **mīllia**), *thousand.*

**Minerva, ae, f.**, *the goddess of wisdom.*

**minister, trī, m.**, *servant, attendant; accomplice.*

**minor, āri, ātus sum**, *threaten, menace.*

**mīrābīlis, e**, *wonderful.*

**mīror, āri, ātus sum**, *wonder at, marvel, admire.*

**miscēō, ēre, miscui, mixtum**, *mix; disturb, throw into confusion; spread, scatter.*

**miser, era, erum**, *sad, wretched, pitiable; hapless, ill-fated.*

**misereor, ēri, itus sum**, *pity, take pity on.*

**miserēscō, ere**, *pity, feel pity, have compassion.*

**mittō, ere, misi, missum**, *send.*

**modō, adv.**, *only, merely, but; but now, a moment ago.*

**moenia, ium, n. plur.**, *walls; city.*

**mōlēs, is, f.**, *mass, bulk; massive pile or structure; dam, dyke.*

**mōllior, iri, itus sum**, *plan, prepare.*

**moneō, ēre, uī, itum**, *warn, advise.*

**mōns, montis, m.**, *mountain, hill.*

**mōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātum**, *show, point out.*



**mōnstrum**, **ī**, **n.**, *warning, sign, omen, portent; monster, monstrous thing.*

**mōntānus**, **a, um**, *of a mountain, mountain.*

**mora**, **ae, f.**, *delay.*

**morior**, **morī**, **mortuus sum**, *die, perish.*

**moror**, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *delay; detain; stay for.*

**mors**, **mortis**, **f.**, *death.*

**morsus**, **ūs**, **m.**, *bite, biting.*

**mortālis**, **e**, *mortal, human; m.* as subst., *a mortal.*

**moveō**, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtam**, *move, stir, arouse, excite.*

**mucro**, **ōnis**, **m.**, *point, sword-point, sword.*

**mūgītus**, **ūs**, **m.**, *bellowing.*

**multō**, **adv.**, *much, far.*

**multus**, **a, um** (**plūs**, **plūrimus**), *much, many.*

**mūrus**, **ī**, **m.**, *wall.*

**mūtō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *change, alter; exchange.*

**Mycēnae**, **ārum**, **f.**, *the city of Agamemnon in Greece.*

**Mygdonidēs**, **ae, m.**, *the son of Mygdon.*

**Myrmidonēs**, **um**, **m.** plur., *the Myrmidons, a Thessalian tribe, ruled by Achilles.*

## N

**nam**, **conj.**, *for; in questions, why.*

**namque**, **conj.**, *for, for in truth.*

**nātus**, **ī**, **m.**, *son, child.*

**nāvis**, **is**, **f.**, *ship, vessel.*

**nē**, **conj.**, *that not, lest.*

**nebula**, **ae, f.**, *cloud, mist, fog.*

**nec**, **conj.**, *see neque.*

**nefandus**, **a, um**, *impious, accursed, wicked.*

**nefās**, **n.** indeclinable, *sin, crime, sacrilege, impiety, impious deed.*

**negō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *deny.*

**Neoptolemus**, **ī**, **m.**, *a name of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.*

**nep-ōs**, **-ōtis**, **m.**, *grandson, grandchild; in plur., descendants, posterity.*

**Neptūnus**, **ī**, **m.**, *Neptune, the god of the sea.*

**neque** or **nec**, **conj.**, *and not, nor; neque—neque, neither—nor.*

**nēquīquam**, **adv.**, *vainly, to no purpose.*

**Nērens**, **eī** and **eos**, **m.**, *a sea-god.*

**neu** or **nēve**, **conj.**, *and not, nor.*

**nex**, **necis**, **f.**, *death, slaughter.*

**nī**, **conj.** (= **nisi**), *if not, unless.*

**nihil** or **nīl**, **n.**, indeclinable, *nothing; as adv., not at all, in no respect.*

**nimbus**, **ī**, **m.**, *storm-cloud, cloud.*

**nitidus**, **a, um**, *bright, shining, sleek.*

**nītor**, **ī**, **nīsus** and **nīxus sum**, *rest on; struggle; mount, climb.*

**nōdus**, **ī**, **m.**, *knot; fold, coil.*

**nōmen**, **minis**, **n.**, *name; renown, glory.*

**nōn**, **adv.**, *not.*

**noster**, **tra**, **trum**, *our, ours; m.* plur. as subst., *our friends, our own people.*

**nōtus**, **a, um**, *part. of nōscō, known, well-known, familiar.*

**Notus**, **ī**, **m.**, *south wind; less exactly, wind.*

**novus**, **a, um**, *new, fresh; strange*

**nox**, **noctis**, **f.**, *night; darkness.*

**nāllus**, **a, um**, *no, none.*

**nāmen**, **minis**, **n.**, *divine will, divine purpose; divine presence, divine favor; sanctity; deity.*

**numerus**, **ī**, **m.**, *number (often= numbers); multitude, throng.*

**nunc**, **adv.**, *now.*

**narus**, **ūs**, **f.**, *daughter-in-law.*

**nusquam**, **adv.**, *nowhere.*

## O

**Ō**, **interj.**, *O! oh! ah!*

**ob**, **prep.** with acc., *towards; at, about, near; on account of, for.*

**ob-jiciō**, **ere**, **-jēcī**, **-jectum**, *put before, present; hold up, oppose.*



**obliviscor, ī, oblitus sum, forget.**  
**ob-ruō, ere, -ruī, -rutum, over-**  
*whelm.*

**obscurus, a, um, dark, dim; un-**  
*seen, concealed.*

**ob-sideō, ēre, -sēdī, -sessum,**  
*blockade, beset; occupy.*

**ob-stipescō, ere, -stipui, be as-**  
*tonished, amazed, thunder-*  
*struck, stand aghast.*

**ob-tegō, ere, -tēxī, -tēctum, cover,**  
*conceal, screen.*

**occāsus, ūs, m., ruin, fall, de-**  
*struction.*

**occultus, a, um, hidden, secret.**

**oc-cumbō, ere, -cubui, -cubitum,**  
*meet; fall, die.*

**oceanus, ī, m., ocean.**

**oculus, ī, m., eye.**

**ōdī, ōdisse, ōsus, defective, hate.**

**odium, ī, n., hatred, hate.**

**offerō, offerre, obtuli, oblātum,**  
*present, offer; with reflexive or*  
*in pass., meet.*

**ōmen, minis, n., omen.**

**omnis, e, all, every, whole.**

**op-pōnō, ere, -posui, -positum,**  
*put in front, throw in way; ex-*  
*pose.*

**oppositus, a, um, part. of op-**  
**pōnō, opposite, opposing, resist-**  
*ing.*

**(ops), opis, f., power, aid; in plur.,**  
*wealth, resources.*

**opus, eris, n., work, task.**

**ōra, ae, f., border, coast, shore.**

**ōrāculum, ī, n., oracle.**

**orbis, is, m., circle, coil.**

**Orcus, ī, m., the lower world;**  
*Pluto, the god of the lower world.*

**ōrdior, īrī, ōrsus sum, begin.**

**ōrdō, inis, m., order; class, rank.**

**orior, īrī, ortus sum, rise, appear,**  
*spring up, begin; be born.*

**ōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, plead, beg,**  
*entreat, beseech, implore.*

**ōs, ōris, n., mouth; face, counte-**  
*nance; lips, voice, words.*

**os, ossis, n., bone; plur., frame.**

**ōsculum, ī, n., mouth, lip; kiss.**

**os-tendō, ere, -tendī, -tēsum**  
*and -tentum, show; display.*

**Othryadēs, ae, m., son of Othrys.**

## P

**Palamēdēs, is, m., king of Euboea,**  
*one of the Greeks at Troy.*

**Palladium, ī, n., statue of Pallas,**  
*Palladium.*

**Pallas, adis, f., the Greek goddess**  
*of wisdom and war, correspond-*  
*ing to the Roman Minerva.*

**palma, ae, f., palm; hand.**

**pandō, ere, pandī, pāsum or**  
*passum, spread; throw open.*

**Panthūs, ī, m., a Trojan.**

**parātus, a, um, part. of parō,**  
*ready, prepared, equipped.*

**parēs, entis, m. and f., parent,**  
*father, mother; sire, forefather.*

**pari-ēs, -etis, m., wall.**

**pariter, adv., equally, together,**  
*side by side.*

**parma, ae, f., shield.**

**parō, āre, āvī, ātum, prepare,**  
*make ready; provide, secure,*  
*procure, get, enlist.*

**pars, partis, f., part, portion,**  
*share; side, direction.*

**parvus, a, um, small, little, slight.**

**pāscō, ere, pāvī, pāstum, feed.**

**passim, adv., in every direction,**  
*all about, everywhere.*

**passus, a, um, part. of pandō,**  
*dishevelled.*

**pāstor, ōris, m., shepherd.**

**pate-faciō, ere, -fēcī, -factum,**  
*open, throw open.*

**pateō, ēre, uī, be open, lie open.**

**pater, tris, m., father; parent;**  
*forefather, ancestor; as a title*  
*of honor, father, sire, lord.*

**patēscō, ere, patuī, lie open; be**  
*revealed, become manifest.*

**patria, ae, f., father-land, native**  
*country, home.*

**patrius, a, um, of one's father;**  
*of one's country; native.*

**pauper, eris, poor, humble, needy.**  
**pavidus, a, um, trembling, af-**  
*frighted, frightened.*

**pavîdô, âre, âvî, âtum, tremble.**

**pavor, ôris, m., dread, fear,**  
*terror.*

**pectus, oris, n., breast; heart.**

**pelagus, i, n., sea.**

**Pelasgus, a, um, Pelasgian;**  
*Grecian; m. plur. as subst., the*  
*Greeks.*

**Peliās, ae, m., a Trojan.**

**Pēlidēs, ae, m., son or descendant**  
*of Peleus.*

**pellāx, ſcis, crafty, artful, subtle.**

**Pelopēus, a, um, of Pelops, once**  
*the chief ruler of the southern*  
*part of Greece, which was called*  
*after him the Peloponnesus.*

**Penātēs, ium, m. plur., the**  
*Penates, the household gods.*

**Pēneleus, ei, m., a Greek.**

**penetrālis, e, inner, inmost; n.**  
*plur. as subst., penetrālia, ium,*  
*inner or secret chambers.*

**penitus, adv., far within, deep.**

**per, prep. with acc.; through,**  
*throughout, during; by means*  
*of, on account of; in oaths or*  
*appeals, by.*

**per-eô, -îre, -îi (-îvî), -îtum,**  
*perish, die.*

**pererrô, âre, âvî, âtum, wander**  
*or roam over, traverse.*

**per-fundô, ere, -fūdî, fūsum,**  
*bespatter, drench.*

**Pergamum, i, n., and f., Per-**  
*gama, ōrum, n. plur., the citadel*  
*of Troy; Troy.*

**Periphās, antis, m., a Greek.**

**perjûrus, a, um, perjured, false.**

**per-rumpô, ere, -rûpî, -ruptum,**  
*break or burst through.*

**per-venîô, îre, -vênî, -ventum,**  
*come, reach.*

**pervius, a, um, making a**  
*thoroughfare.*

**pēs, pedis, m., foot; step.**

**pet-ô, ere, -îvî (-îi), -îtum, attack,**  
*aim, aim at; seek, make for;*  
*ask, request, desire.*

**phal-aux, -angis, f., a band of**  
*soldiers; force, fleet, squadron.*

**Phoebus, i, m., a name of Apollo.**

**Phrygēs, um, m. plur., the Phry-**  
*gians; generally, the Trojans.*

**Phrygius, a, um, Phrygian;**  
*Trojan.*

**pietās, tātis, f., dutiful conduct;**  
*piety, devotion, goodness.*

**pîneus, a, um, of pine.**

**piô, âre, âvî, âtum, expiate, atone**  
*for; punish, avenge.*

**plācô, âre, âvî, âtum, calm, ap-**  
*pease.*

**plangor, ôris, m., cry, wailing.**

**plūrimus, a, um, superlative of**  
*multus.*

**poena, ae, f., punishment, penalty,**  
*vengeance.*

**polus, i, m., the pole; hence, the**  
*heavens.*

**pōne, adv., behind.**

**pōnô, ere, posuî, positum, put,**  
*place, set; lay aside, cast aside.*

**pontus, i, m., sea.**

**populus, i, m., people.**

**porta, ae, f., gate, passage.**

**poscô, ere, poposci, ask, demand.**

**possum, posse, potuî, be able, can.**

**post, adv., after, afterwards;**  
*prep. with acc., behind; after.*

**postis, is, m., door-post; door.**

**postquam, conj., after, when.**

**potēns, entis, part. of possum,**  
*mighty, powerful.*

**prac-ceps, -cipitis, headlong; in**  
*haste; n. as subst., brink, edge.*

**praeceptum, i, n., counsel, warn-**  
*ing.*

**praecipitô, âre, âvî, âtum, hurl**  
*headlong, hurl; drive headlong;*  
*fall swiftly, fall.*

**praecipuē, adv., especially.**

**praecordia, ōrum, n. plur., breast,**  
*heart.*

**premō, ere, pressī, pressum,**  
*press; tread upon.*

**prendō, ere, prendī, prēsum,**  
*seize, occupy.*

**prēso, āre, āvī, ātum,** *grasp at,*  
*lay hold of, clutch.*

**Priamēlus, a, um,** *of Priam.*

**Priamus, ī, m.,** *Priam, king of*  
*Troy.*

**primum, adv.,** *first.*

**prīmus, a, um,** *superlative of*  
*prior, first, foremost, earliest.*

**prīus, adv.,** *before, sooner.*

**prō, prep. with abl.,** *before, in*  
*front of; for, in behalf of, in de-*  
*fence of; in return for; instead*  
*of.*

**procul, adv.,** *at a distance, far*  
*off, afar.*

**prō-cumbō, ere, -cubui, -cubi-**  
**-tum,** *fall, fall slain; fall in.*

**prōditō, ōnis, f.,** *treason; treach-*  
*erous charge or accusation.*

**prō-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum,** *give*  
*up; denounce.*

**proellum, ī, n.,** *battle, fight.*

**prōmissum, ī, n.,** *promise.*

**prō-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum,**  
*promise; vow.*

**prōmō, ere, prōmpsi, prōptum,**  
*bring forth; with sē, come forth,*  
*issue forth.*

**propinquus, a, um,** *near, at hand;*  
*akin, related.*

**prō-sequor, ī, -secutus sum,** *at-*  
*tend, follow after; proceed.*

**prō-tegō, ere, -tēxi, -tēctum,**  
*cover, protect.*

**prōtinus, adv.,** *forward, on.*

**prō-trahō, ere, -trāxi, -trāctum,**  
*drag forth.*

**prō-vehō, ere, -vexī, -vectum,**  
*bear forward; in pass., go, sail.*

**proximus, a, um,** *superlative of*  
*prope, propior, nearest, next.*

**pūbēs, is, f.,** *youth, young men.*

**puella, ae, f.,** *girl, maiden.*

**puer, erī, m.,** *child, boy, lad.*

**pūgna, ae, f.,** *battle, fight, combat.*

**pulcher, chra, chrum,** *fair,*  
*beautiful; noble; glorious.*

**pulv-is, -eris, m.,** *dust.*

**pupplis, is, f.,** *stern; ship, vessel.*

**putō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *think, sup-*  
*pose.*

**Pyrrhus, ī, m.,** *the son of Achilles.*

## Q

**quā, adv. rel.,** *where, as; interrog.,*  
*where? how? indef., in any way.*

**quaerō, ere, quaesivī (quaesii),**  
**quaesitum,** *seek, search for,*  
*search out; ask, inquire; miss.*

**quālis, e, rel.,** *of such sort, such*  
*as, as, like; interrog., of what*  
*sort.*

**quamquam, conj.,** *although.*

**quandō, adv.,** *at any time, ever;*  
*conj., since, because.*

**quantum, adv.,** *how much, how.*

**quantus, a, um, rel.,** *as great, as*  
*much as; interrog., how great,*  
*how much.*

**quater, adv.,** *four times.*

**-que, conj.,** *enclitic, and; -que....*  
**-que, both....and.**

**quī, quae, quod, rel. pron.,** *who,*  
*which, what, that; interrog. adj.,*  
*who? which? what? indef. adj.,*  
*any.*

**quia, conj.,** *because.*

**quicumque, quaecumque, quod-**  
**cumque,** *whoever, whatever.*

**quies, ētis, f.,** *rest, slumber.*

**quīnī, ae, a, five each; loosely, five.**

**quīnquāgintā, fifty.**

**quis, quae, quid, interrog. pron.,**  
*who? what? n. as adv., quid,*  
*why? how? indef. pron., any*  
*one, anything, any.*

**quisquam, quaequam, quid-**  
**quam or quicquam,** *anyone,*  
*anything.*

**quisque, quaeque, quodque, and**  
*as subst., quidque or quicque,*  
*each, every, all.*

**quisquis, quidquid or quicquid,**  
*whoever, whatever.*

**quō**, inter. and rel. adv., *whither, where, to what end, wherefore*; conj., *in order that, that*.

**quod**, conj., *that, because; in that, as to; quod si, but if*.

**quondam**, adv., *once, formerly, once of old; at times, sometimes*.

**quot**, adj., indecl., *how many? as many as*.

## R

**rablēs**, em, ē, f., *fury; madness*.

**rapidus**, a, um, *swift, fierce*.

**rapiō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *drag, drag along*.

**raptor**, ōris, m., *plunderer; as adj., plundering, ravening*.

**ratlō**, ōnis, f., *reason, sense*.

**re-cēdō**, ere, -cessī, -cessum, *give way; stand apart, be retired*.

**recēns**, entis, *fresh, recent, new*.

**re-clipō**, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *recover; receive, admit*.

**recūsō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *refuse*.

**red-dō**, ere, -didī, -ditum, *give back, restore; utter*.

**red-eō**, -īre, -ī (-ivī), -itum, *go back, come again, return*.

**reditus**, ūs, m., *return*.

**re-dūcō**, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, *bring back, restore*.

**referō**, referre, rettuli, relātum, *bring back; recall, relate; with reflex. or in pass., go back, ebb, return, retreat*.

**re-fuglō**, ere, -fūgī, *flee back, retreat; shrink back, recoil*.

**rēgina**, ae, f., *queen*.

**rēgius**, a, um, *royal*.

**rēgnum**, ī, n., *kingship, sovereignty, lordship; kingdom, realm*.

**rēligiō**, ōnis, f., *consecration; worship, religion; divinity; sacred duty*.

**rēligiōsus**, a, um, *holy, sacred*.

**re-linquō**, ere, -liquī, -lictum, *leave behind, leave, give up, desert, forsake, abandon*.

**re-lūcēō**, ēre, -lūxī, *shine, gleam, be lit up*.

**remeō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *return*.

**re-mētiōr**, īri, -mēnsus sum, *re-measure, retrace, traverse again*.

**renovō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *renew, revive, recall*.

**reor**, rēri, ratus sum, *think, suppose, fancy, believe*.

**repellō**, ere, reppuli, repulsum, *drive back, repel, foil*.

**re-pendō**, ere, -pendī, -pēnsus, *repay, requite*.

**repente**, adv., *suddenly*.

**repet-ō**, ere, -īvī (-ī), -itum, *seek again; repeat, renew*.

**reportō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *bring back, report*.

**reposcō**, ere, *demand, claim, require*.

**re-primō**, ere, -pressī, -pressum, *check, restrain*.

**re-quiēscō**, ere, -quiēvī, -quiētum, *rest*.

**re-quirō**, ere, -quisīvī (ī), -quisītum, *seek out, seek; ask*.

**rēs**, rei, f., *thing, affair, matter, event, fortune, lot, interest, fact*.

**re-sistō**, ere, -stitī, *resist, hold out*.

**re-solvō**, ere, -solvī, -solūtum, *unbind; set free, release; break*.

**respōnsum**, ī, n., *answer, reply*.

**re-stō**, āre, -stitī, *be left, remain*.

**retrō**, adv., *backwards, back*.

**re-vinciō**, īre, -vinxī, -vinctum, *bind back, bind, fasten*.

**re-volvō**, ere, -volvī, -volūtum, *roll back; repeat*.

**rēx**, rēgis, m., *king, prince, ruler*.

**Rhipeus**, ī, m., *a Trojan*.

**rōb-ur**, -oris, n., *oak, beam of oak, timber, wood*.

**rogō**, āre, āvī, ātum, *ask, request, ask for*.

**rota**, ae, f., *wheel*.

**ruīna**, ae, f., *fall, downfall, ruin, overthrow, disaster*.

**rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptum, break,**  
burst, force, burst through; cause  
to break forth; in pass., burst  
forth.

**ruō, ere, rūī, rutum, fall, fall in**  
ruins; rush, rush forth, pour  
forth.

**rūrsus, adv., back; again.**

## S

**sacer, era, erum, consecrated,**  
sacred, holy; n. as subst., **sac-**  
**rum, ī, n.,** chiefly in plur., *holy*  
*things; sacred rites; hymns.*

**sacerdōs, ōtis, m., priest.**

**sacrātus, a, um, part. of sacrō,**  
sacred, holy, hallowed.

**sacrō, āre, āvī, ātum, consecrate.**

**saepe, adv., often, oft.**

**saeviō, īre, īī (īvī), itum, rage, be**  
furious.

**saevus, a, um, fierce, cruel, piti-**  
less.

**salsus, a, um, salted, salt.**

**salum, ī, n., the sea, the deep.**

**salūs, ūtis, f., safety, welfare.**

**sanguineus, a, um, bloody, blood-**  
red; blood-shot.

**sanguis, inis, m., blood; descent,**  
race, offspring.

**saniēs, ēī, f., foul matter, gore.**

**sat, see satis.**

**sata, ōrum, n. plur., part. of serō,**  
sown fields, crops.

**satis (also sat), adv. or adj.,**  
enough; sufficiently, sufficient.

**saucius, a, um, wounded, stricken.**

**saxum, ī, n., rock, stone.**

**scālae, ārum, f. plur., ladder,**  
scaling ladders.

**scandō, ere, climb, mount, ascend.**

**scelerātus, a, um, accursed;**  
impious, wicked, infamous.

**scelus, eris, n., crime, deed; guilt,**  
villainy.

**scindō, ere, scidī, scissum, cleave,**  
rend, tear, divide.

**scītor, āvī, ātus sum, ask, in-**  
quire; consult.

**Scyrius, a, um, of Scyros, an**  
island in the Aegean, Scyrian.

**secō, āre, secuī, sectum, cut, saw,**  
cut through, cleave.

**sēcērētus, a, um, part. of sēcernō,**  
retired, apart, remote.

**secūris, is, f., axe.**

**secus, adv., otherwise; haud se-**  
**cus, even thus, just so.**

**sed, conj., but.**

**sēdēs, is, f., seat, abode, dwelling,**  
home, temple, foundation.

**seg-es, -etis, f., corn-field.**

**sēgnitiēs, ēī, f., slowness, sloth.**

**semper, adv., always, ever.**

**sententia, ae, f., opinion, judg-**  
ment, view.

**sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsu, per-**  
ceive, feel; understand, know.

**sentis, is, m., brier, bramble.**

**sepel-iō, īre, -īvī, sepultum,**  
bury.

**sequor, ī, secūtus sum, follow.**

**serēnus, a, um, clear, cloudless;**  
serene, calm.

**serpēs, entis, m. and f., serpent,**  
snake.

**serpō, ere, serpsī, scriptum, creep;**  
steal upon.

**sērus, a, um, late, tardy; slug-**  
gish, lingering.

**servāns, antis, part. of servō, ob-**  
servant.

**servō, āre, āvī, ātum, watch over,**  
save, preserve, keep, guard.

**seu, conj., see sive.**

**sī, conj., if, in case; whether; if**  
only, would that; so sure as.

**sibilus, a, um, hissing.**

**sic, adv., thus, so.**

**siccus, a, um, dry; thirsty,**  
parched.

**sīdus, eris, n., star.**

**Sigēus, a, um, of Sigēum, a pro-**  
montory near Troy.

**signō, āre, āvī, ātum, mark,**  
notice.

**signum, ī, n., mark, sign, token.**



**silentium, ī, n.,** *silence, stillness.*  
**sileō, ēre, uī,** *be silent, calm, still.*  
**silva, ae, f.,** *wood, forest; thicket.*  
**simul, adv.,** *at the same time, together; simul ae, as soon as.*  
**simulācrum, ī, n.,** *image.*  
**simulō, āre, āvī, ātum, pretend.**  
**sīn, conj.,** *but if.*  
**sinister, tra, trum, left; f. as**  
*subst., sinistra (sc. manus), the left hand.*  
**Sinōn, ōnis, m.,** *a Greek.*  
**sinuō, āre, āvī, ātum, wind,**  
*wreath.*  
**sinus, ūs, m.,** *fold; bay.*  
**sistō, ere, stitī, statum, set, place,**  
*plant.*  
**sive or seu, conī., or, or if; sive**  
*(seu)—sive (seu), whether—or.*  
**socer, erī, m.,** *father-in-law; plur.,*  
*parents-in-law.*  
**socius, ī, m.,** *companion, comrade,*  
*ally.*  
**socius, a, um, allied, friendly.**  
**sōl, sōlis, m.,** *sun; sunlight; day.*  
**soleō, ēre, solitus sum, be wont,**  
*be accustomed.*  
**sollemnis, e, annual, accustomed,**  
*wonted; solemn, religious.*  
**solum, ī, n.,** *ground, earth.*  
**sōlus, a, um, alone, only.**  
**solvō, ere, solvī, solūtum, free.**  
**somnus, ī, m.,** *sleep, slumber.*  
**sonitus, ūs, m.,** *sound, noise, roar.*  
**son-ō, āre, -uī, -itum, sound, re-**  
*sound, roar, echo, thunder.*  
**sonus, ī, m.,** *sound, noise.*  
**sopor, ōris, m.,** *deep sleep, slumber.*  
**sors, sortis, f.,** *lot; fate, fortune.*  
**sortior, īrl, itus sum, draw lots**  
*for; choose, select.*  
**spargō, ere, sparsī, sparsum,**  
*scatter; fling, spread abroad.*  
**speciēs, ēī, f.,** *sight; appearance.*  
**spērō, āre, āvī, ātum, hope for,**  
*look for; expect, fear.*  
**spēs, eī, f.,** *hope, expectation.*  
**spīra, ae, f.,** *fold, coil.*

**spolium, ī, n.,** *booty, plunder,*  
*spoil.*  
**spōusa, ae, f.,** *betrothed, bride.*  
**spūmeus, a, um, foaming, covered**  
*with foam.*  
**spūmō, āre, āvī, ātum, foam,**  
*froth, be covered with foam.*  
**squāleō, ēre, uī, be rough,**  
*neglected, ragged, unkempt.*  
**squāmeus, a, um, scaly.**  
**stabulum, ī, n.,** *stall, pen.*  
**statīō, ōnis, f.,** *resting place,*  
*haunt; roadstead, anchorage.*  
**stat-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, put, set,**  
*place; establish, build.*  
**sternō, ere, strāvī, strātum,**  
*stretch out; lay low, sweep, lay*  
*waste; overthrow, slay.*  
**Sthenelus, ī, m.,** *a Greek.*  
**stō, stāre, stetī, statum, stand;**  
*stand firm, abide, remain; rest,*  
*depend, be centred, be upheld.*  
**stridō, ere, stridī, make a shrill,**  
*harsh sound; cry, groan, gride.*  
**stringō, ere, strīnxī, strictum,**  
*draw, unsheathe.*  
**struō, ere, strūxī, strūctum,**  
*build; accomplish, compass.*  
**studium, ī, n.,** *eagerness, zeal;*  
*party spirit, party, faction.*  
**stupeō, ēre, uī, be astonished, be**  
*amazed; wonder at, marvel at.*  
**stuppeus, a, um, hempen.**  
**suā-deō, ēre, -sī, -sum, advise,**  
*urge, counsel.*  
**sub, prep. (1) with abl., under, be-**  
*neath, at the foot of; near; in;*  
*(2) with acc., under, beneath; up*  
*to, towards; about, at.*  
**sub-eō, -īre, -īī, -itum, come up,**  
*move up, enter, approach.*  
**sub-jicō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, put**  
*beneath, place under.*  
**sub-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum, fall**  
*back, slip away, fail.*  
**sublātus, a, um, from tollō.**  
**sub-sistō, ere, -stitī, stop, halt.**  
**suc-cēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum,**  
*come from below; go up, climb.*  
**successus, ūs, m.,** *success.*



**sue-currō, ere, -currī, -cursum,** aid, help, succor; occur.

**sūdor, ōris, m.,** sweat.

**sufferō, sufferre, sustulī, sub-lātum,** endure, hold out.

**suf-ficiō, ere, -fēcī, -fectum,** color, suffuse.

**suī,** reflexive pron., 3rd pers., *himself, themselves; him, them.*

**sum, esse, fui, be, exist, belong.**

**sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum,** take; wreak, inflict.

**summus, a, um** (superlative of **superus**), highest, top of, summit of; high, lofty; chief, supreme, greatest.

**super, adv.,** above; moreover; further, besides; prep. with acc., over, upon.

**superbus, a, um,** haughty, proud; magnificent, splendid, stately.

**superō, āre, āvī, ātum,** mount, surmount; overtop, tower above; overcome, overwhelm, overpower.

**superus, a, um,** (superior, **suprēmus** or **summus**), upper, above; m. plur. as subst., **superī, ōrum,** the gods above.

**suprēmus, a, um** (superlative of **superus**), highest; last, final.

**suspectus, a, um,** part. of **suspiciō**, suspected, mistrusted.

**sus-pendō, ere, -pendī, -pēsum,** hang up; hang.

**suspēsus, a, um,** part. of **sus-pendō**, in suspense, perplexed.

**sustulī,** from **tollō**.

**suus, a, um,** his, hers, its, theirs; one's own, one's proper.

## T

**tabulātum, ī, n.,** floor, story.

**taceō, ēre, uī, itum,** be silent, be still.

**tacitus, a, um,** part. of **taceō**, silent, quiet, in silence.

**tālis, e, such,** of such a kind, such, such as this, like this, this.

**tam, adv.,** so.

**tamen, conj.,** yet, still.

**tandem, adv.,** at length, finally.

**tantus, a, um,** so great, such great, this great, such; **tantum, adv.,** only, merely, but.

**tardus, a, um,** slow, crippled.

**taurus, ī, m.,** bull, ox.

**tēctum, ī, n.,** roof; house, dwelling, home, building, palace.

**tegō, ere, tēxī, tēctum,** cover, shelter; shut up, hide; protect.

**tellūs, ūris, f.,** land, country.

**tēlum, ī, n.,** missile, dart, weapon.

**temperō, āre, āvī, ātum,** calm; appease; refrain.

**templum, ī, n.,** temple, shrine.

**tempus, oris, n.,** time; chiefly in plur., temple (of head).

**tendō, ere, tetendī, tentum** and **tēsum,** stretch, extend; strive, strain; hasten, go, proceed; try.

**tenebrae, ārum, f. plur.,** darkness, gloom.

**Tenedos, ī, f.,** an island near Troy.

**teneō, ēre, tenuī, tentum,** hold; hold possession; keep, detain; bind, restrain; cling to.

**tener, era, erum,** tender, soft, delicate.

**tentō (or temptō), āre, āvī, ātum,** try, attempt, essay; explore.

**ter, adv.,** thrice, three times.

**terebrō, āre, āvī, ātum,** pierce.

**tergum, ī, n.,** back; body; ā **tergō,** behind.

**terra, ae, f.,** earth, land.

**terreō, ēre, uī, itum,** terrify, frighten.

**testor, āri, ātus sum,** call to witness, invoke.

**testūdō, inis, f.,** a tortoise-shell; roof of overlapping shields.

**Teucrī, ōrum, m. plur.,** the Teucrī or descendants of Teucer, first king of Troy; the Trojans.

**Teuceria, ae, f.,** the Teucrian land, Troy.

**texō, ere, texuī, textum,** weave, interweave; join, frame, build.

**thalamus, ī, m.,** chamber, bridal-chamber.

**Thessandrus, ī, m.,** a Greek.

**Thoās, antī, m.,** a Greek.  
**Thymoētēs, ae, m.,** a Trojan.  
**timēō, ēre, uī,** fear, be afraid of.  
**tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātum,** raise.  
**torrēns, entis, m.,** torrent.  
**torus, ī, m.,** cushion, couch.  
**tot, indecl.,** so many, these many.  
**tōtus, a, um, all, the whole.**  
**trabs, trabis, f.,** beam, timber.  
**trahō, ere, trāxī, trāctum,** draw, drag, drag down, hurl, sweep; carry; lead along; drag out.  
**trā-jiciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum,** put through, pierce.  
**tranquillus, a, um,** quiet, calm.  
**trāns-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum,** transfer, carry.  
**tremefactus, a, um, part. of tremefaciō,** trembling, startled.  
**tremendus, a, um, part. of tremō,** dreadful, awful.  
**trem-ō, ere, -uī,** tremble, quiver.  
**tremor, ōris, m.,** trembling, shudder.  
**trepidus, a, um,** trembling, alarmed, agitated, in alarm.  
**tridēns, entis, m.,** trident.  
**tristis, e, sad, gloomy; wretched, grim, dreadful.**  
**trisulcus, a, um,** triple-cloven, three-forked.  
**Tritōnia, ae, or Tritōnis, idis, f.,** the Tritonian, an epithet of Minerva, of uncertain origin.  
**Trōja, ae, f.,** Troy.  
**Trōjānus, a, um,** Trojan, of Troy.  
**Trōs, ōis, m.,** Trojan; a Trojan.  
**trucidō, āre, āvī, ātum,** slaughter, butcher, cut down.  
**tū, pron.,** thou, you.  
**tuba, ae, f.,** trumpet.  
**tueor, ērī, itus (tūtus) sum,** protect, defend.  
**tum, adv.,** then, at that time; now, thereupon.  
**tumēō, ēre,** swell, be swollen.  
**tumidus, a, um,** swollen, huge.

**tumultus, ūs, m.,** tumult, uproar, clamor; commotion, excitement.  
**tunc, adv.,** then, at that time.  
**turbō, āre, āvī, ātum,** disturb, agitate, trouble, confound; alarm.  
**turbō, inis, m.,** whirlwind.  
**turpis, e,** base, craven, disgraceful.  
**turris, is, f.,** tower, turret.  
**tuus, a, um,** thy, thine, your; m. plur. as subst., thy people.  
**Tydidēs, ae, m.,** son of Tydeus, Diomedes.

## U

**ubi, rel. adv.,** where, when, as soon as; interrog., where?  
**ubique, adv.,** anywhere; everywhere.  
**Ūcalegōn, ontis, m.,** a Trojan.  
**Ulixēs, is (ei or ī), m.,** Ulysses, king of Ithaca, a Greek.  
**ūllus, a, um,** any; anyone.  
**ultimus, a, um,** furthest, last.  
**ultor, ōris, m.,** avenger.  
**ultrō, adv.,** beyond; besides, too, more than this; of one's own accord, voluntarily, designedly.  
**ululō, āre, āvī, ātum,** howl, wail; resound, echo.  
**ulva, ae, f.,** sedge.  
**umbra, ae, f.,** shade, shadow, darkness.  
**unquam (unquam), adv.,** at any time, ever.  
**unda, ae, f.,** wave, billow, sea.  
**unde, adv.,** whence, from whom, from which.  
**undique, adv.,** on all sides, from all sides.  
**ūnus, a, um,** one; the same; alone, only.  
**urbs, is, f.,** city.  
**ūrō, ere, ussī, ūstam,** burn.  
**usquam, adv.,** anywhere.  
**ūsus, ūs, m.,** use.  
**ut or utī, adv.,** how, as; just as; when; conj., that, so that.

**uterque, utraque, utrumque,**  
*each, both; either.*

**uterus, ī, m.,** *womb; belly.*

**utinam, conj.,** *O that; would that.*

## V

**vādō, ere, go, march, advance.**

**vagor, āri, ātus sum, roam, rove;**  
*go about, spread abroad.*

**valeō, ēre, uī, itum, be strong;**  
*be able, avail.*

**validus, a, um, strong, vigorous,**  
*mighty, great.*

**vānus, a, um, empty; idle; false,**  
*deceitful, lying.*

**varius, a, um, manifold, divers.**

**vātēs, is, m. and f., prophet, seer.**

**-ve, enclitic conj., or.**

**vel, conj., or; vel—vel, either—or.**

**vellō, ere, velli (vulsi), vulsum,**  
*pull, tear, wrench; pull up.*

**vēlō, āre, āvī, ātum, deck, wreath.**

**vēlum, ī, n., sail; canvas.**

**velut, velutī, adv., as, just as, as**

*if.*

**venēnum, ī, n., poison, venom.**

**veniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, come.**

**venter, tris, m., belly; hunger.**

**ventus, ī, m., wind.**

**verbum, ī, n., word.**

**vērō, adv., in truth, truly; indeed,**  
*but.*

**versō, āre, āvī, ātum, turn; ply,**  
*practice.*

**vertex, icis, m., top, summit.**

**ver-tō, ere, -tī, -sum, turn; in**  
*pass., revolve, roll round.*

**vērus, a, um, true, real; n. as**  
*subst. (usually plur.), the truth.*

**Vesta, ae, f., the goddess of the**  
*hearth and household.*

**vester, tra, trum, your, yours.**

**vestibulum, ī, n., entrance, vesti-**  
*bule, porch.*

**vet-ō, āre, -uī, -itum, forbid, op-**  
*pose.*

**vetus, eris, old, ancient, former.**

**via, ae, f., way, street.**

**vibrō, āre, āvī, ātum, quiver,**  
*flicker.*

**vicis, gen. (nom. not found), f.,**  
*change, interchange; chance, lot.*

**victor, ōris, m., victor, conqueror;**  
*as adj., victorious, triumphant.*

**victus, a, um, from vincō.**

**videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsum, see, per-**  
*ceive; in pass., seem, appear.*

**vigeō, ēre, flourish; have in-**  
*fluence.*

**vigil, ilis, watchful, sleepless; m.**  
*as subst., watchman, guard.*

**vincō, ere, vīcī, victum, conquer,**  
*overcome, defeat.*

**vinculum (vinclum), ī, n., bond,**  
*fetter; rope.*

**vīnum, ī, n., wine.**

**violābilis, e, violable.**

**violō, āre, āvī, ātum, violate, in-**  
*jure, profane.*

**vir, ī, m., man; hero.**

**virgineus, a, um, maiden.**

**virgō, inis, f., maiden, virgin.**

**virtūs, tūtis, f., courage, valor.**

**vīs (vīs), f., force, violence, might;**  
*plur. vīrēs, strength, power,*  
*might.*

**vīsō, ere, vīsī, vīsum, see.**

**vīsus, ūs, m., view, sight, vision.**

**vīta, ae, f., life.**

**vītō, āre, āvī, ātum, avoid, shun.**

**vitta, ae, f., fillet, band, chaplet.**

**vix, adv., hardly, scarcely, with**  
*difficulty.*

**vocō, āre, āvī, ātum, call, sum-**  
*mon.*

**volō, velle, voluī, wish, desire.**

**volūmen, minis, n., coil, fold.**

**vōtum, ī, n., vow, prayer; votive**

*offering.*

**vōx, vōcis, f., voice, cry, sound;**  
*saying, word, speech.*

**Vulcānus, ī, m., the god of fire;**  
*hence, fire.*

**vulgus, ī, m. and n., the common**  
*people; the people; crowd, mob.*

**vulnus, eris, n., wound, blow.**

**vultus, ūs, m., countenance, face,**

*visage.*

## Z

**Zephyrus, ī, m., the west wind.**





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